

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

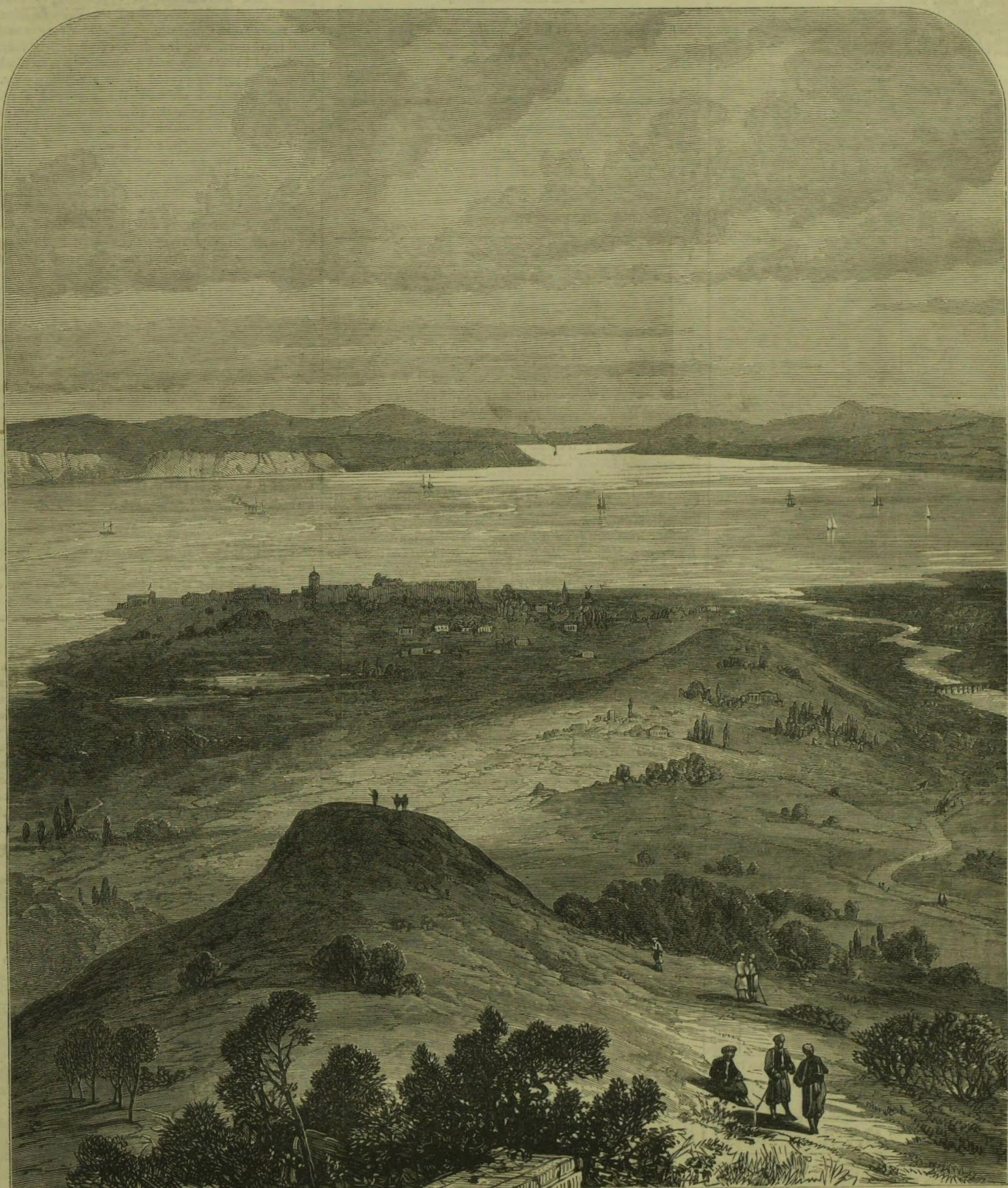


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2017.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE DARDANELLES, FROM KUM KALEH, THE CASTLE OF ASIA, WITH TOMB OF PATROCLUS.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at 14, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, the wife of Captain F. W. Seaford Grant, 9th Regiment, of a son.
On the 17th inst., at Glendine, county Wexford, Lady Emily Chichester, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Montagu House, Whitehall, the Lady Margaret Cameron, of Lochiel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. Luke's, Lower Norwood, by the Rev. John Gilmore, Helen Ruth Tredwell, of St. John's Lodge, Lower Norwood, to Frederick Campden Little, of Wilton Villa, Campden Hill, W.

On the 18th inst., at Trinity Church, Chelsea, by the Bishop of Exeter, trustee of the bride, assisted by the Rev. E. Withington, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, T. E. Withington, Esq., of Culcheth Hall, Warrington, to Aln Margaret, eldest daughter of the late W. O. Temple, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at The Firs, Mulhouse, Alsace, Frederick Mansbeudel, Esq., after a long and severe illness, in the 56th year of his age, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

On the 13th inst., at 45, Avenham-road, Preston, Lancashire, Thomas Duckett, sculptor, aged 74 years.

On the 6th inst., at Hinxhill Rectory, Ashford, Kent, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Philpott, aged 69.

On the 17th inst., at Langton Dunse, N.B., the Lady Elizabeth Pringle, widow of Sir John Pringle, Bart., in her 84th year.

On the 18th inst., at Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, W., Emily Louisa, widow of Sir Thomas Sevestre, in her 78th year.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.

SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

Sexagesima Sunday. St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. Canon C. L. Courtenay, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. A. Whitehead, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. R. W. Forrest, Vicar of St. Jude's, South Kensington. Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger. Christian Evidence Society: All Saints, Paddington, 11 a.m., Rev. P. Barker; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Row; Polytechnic, 7 p.m., Rev. Professor Lorimer, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Hare-hunting ends. Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, annual meeting, City Terminus Hotel, 2 p.m. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. W. H. Dallinger on Researches on Spontaneous Generation). Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Thomas Boles on the Application of Photography to the Production of Printing Surfaces). Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26.

St. Paul's Cathedral, Day of Intercession: Morning service, 10 a.m.; the Bishop of London, 11.30 a.m.; the Bishop of Rochester, 3 p.m.; evening prayer, 4 p.m. Royal Albert Hall Corporation, annual meeting, 12.30 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life). Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. Henry Wylde on Music), and on three following days. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Aydon on Liquid Fuels).

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.

Birkbeck Institution, meeting at the Mansion House for its benefit, 3. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Sir Patrick Colquhoun on Historical Outlines of the Leading Religions of the World). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy). Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. B. Redman on the River Thames).

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

The Queen's Drawingroom, Birmingham Palace, 3 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Chemistry of the Organic World). King's College Hospital, annual court, 4 p.m. Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, quarterly court, 4.45 p.m. Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

St. David, archbishop and martyr. South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Celebrated Composers: Emanuel Bach and Joseph Haydn). United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. J. Butter on the Working of Heavy Guns by Machinery). Society of Ancient Britons, anniversary meeting, Willis's Rooms, 6. Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Dr. Crotch's "Palestine.")

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Accession of Alexander II., Czar of Russia, 1855. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. Bosworth Smith on Carthage).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOM.			WIND.			General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Wind in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°
13	29.006	45.7	42.8	91	10	49.5	36.3	SE. SW. S.	275	0.370			
14	29.004	46.2	44.7	95	10	49.0	41.6	S. E. W. SW.	233	0.050			
15	30.014	44.9	44.9	100	9	50.5	34.8	SW. SE. S.	211	0.025			
16	30.255	46.5	43.7	91	9	52.3	41.2	SW. SSW.	296	0.000			
17	30.133	52.3	45.6	80	-	57.7	47.6	S.	340	0.050			
18	30.163	46.6	38.6	76	5	54.1	42.2	SSW. W. WSW.	269	0.000			
19	30.403	40.8	38.9	93	7	50.1	36.8	WSW. S.	156	0.000			

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.017 29.772 30.053 30.279 30.202 30.112 30.447
Temperature of Air 47.4° 48.9° 43.9° 47.1° 51.8° 47.4° 39.4°
Temperature of Evaporation -46.6° 43.1° 43.7° 45.0° 49.7° 45.3° 33.9°
Direction of Wind ESW. S. SE. ESW. S. W. WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m	m h m	m h m	m h m	m h m	m h m	m h m
6 32	6 48	7 25	7 58	8 37	9 25	10 20

REISSUE,
PRICE ONE SHILLING, OF
FATHER CHRISTMAS;

OR,

OUR LITTLE ONES' BUDGET.

EDITED BY N. D'ANVERS,

Author of "Heroes of North African Discovery," "Little Minnie's Troubles," ETC.

CONTENTS.

The Little Messenger	.....	Anon.
The Thieves Who Couldn't Help Sneezing	.....	Th. Hardy.
Little Blue-Ribbons	.....	Austin Dobson.
Double Acrostic. No. I.	.....	Rim.
Kathy. A Fairy Tale	.....	Editor.
Sonnet. Christmas Eve, 1877	.....	Zoë.
A Note of Christmas	.....	A. G. M. M.
Symmetry and Sympathy	.....	Rim.
A Long Row, and What Befel the Rowers	.....	W. H. G. Kingston.
Lilies of the Valley	.....	Anon.
The Snow-Queen. A Play	.....	Editor.
Chalk	.....	G. B. L.
A Gallant Rescue	.....	J. E. Rees.
Sonnet. The Wind—Oct. 14, 1877	.....	Zoë.
Double Acrostic. No. II.	.....	Rim.
A Christmas Song	.....	Music by John Farmer; Words by Reginald Gatty.
Attack on English Explorers in Palestine	.....	Anon.
The Loving Cup	.....	Charles E. Conder.
My Fireman	.....	Editor.
Double Acrostic. No. III.	.....	Rim.
Acrostics, or Srewsna	.....	Mir.
Riddle	.....	Anon.

A LARGE COLOURED PICTURE,
ENTITLEDA MERRY CHRISTMAS,
and two smaller Pictures, by George Cruikshank, Jun., Printed in Colours.

PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CATCH HIM! THROUGH THE SNOW.
THE CRITICS. PUSS ASLEEP?
JOAN OF ARC AT THE SIEGE OF PARIS. IS SHE? And several others.
Order at once from your Newsagent.
Inland Postage, Two-pence.

PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,"
198, STRAND, LONDON.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of WORKS by the NORWICH SCHOOL and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The EXHIBITION is now OPEN.—Admission (from Nine till Dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 6s.

MR. RUSKIN'S TURNER DRAWINGS.—Mr. Ruskin having intrusted to the Fine-Art Society his magnificent Collection of Drawings by the late J. M. W. Turner, R.A., for EXHIBITION, the same will be ON VIEW at their GALLERIES on and after MONDAY, MARCH 3.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.

WINTER EXHIBITION.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—LAST WEEK EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS by the OLD MASTERS and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by DECEASED ARTISTS of the BRITISH SCHOOL. The Gallery is open from Ten a.m. until Six p.m.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES is NOW OPEN.
5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, One Shilling.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION will SHORTLY CLOSE. Open from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 5s, Pall-mall.

H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s. Sales for the past year have amounted to £8753. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited, 1878-9. Receiving days, March 4 and 5, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the past year have amounted to £8753. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A HAPPY BUNGALOW; A MUSICAL ALMANAC, by Mr. Corney Graine; and ANSWER PAID, by F. C. Burnand, EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday Morning, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—The FESTIVAL will be held at the CANNON-STREET HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. The friends of the institution are earnestly requested to be present.

Tickets, 2s. each, can be obtained at the Office, 58, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

MADAME JENNY VIARD-LOUIS' SECOND GRAND ORCHESTRAL and VOCAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY, MARCH 6, at Three o'clock, Vocalist, Mr. Edward Lloyd; Pianoforte, Madame Jenny Viard-Louis. The Orchestra will comprise ninety eminent performers, selected from the two Italian Opera and Crystal Palace Orchestras. Conductor, Mr. H. Weist Hill; Accompanist, M. Henry Leopold. Sofa and Balcony Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 6s.; Area, 2s. 6d.; Admission, 1s. Tickets of the usual Agents; and Austin's Office, st. James's Hall, 2s, Piccadilly.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 1, Crotch's Oratorio, PALESTINE. Miss Anna Williams, Miss Ellen Horne, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Cummings, Mr. G. T. Carter, Mr. Santley, Mr. Maybrick. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 6s., 6s., 7s., 10s. 6d.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, FEB.

thus arising might possibly be smoothed over, and a solution arrived at which would lead to a lasting peace.

Making all due allowances for the vagueness and uncertainty of diplomatic speeches, there is, we hope, in the attitude taken by the Great Powers at this crisis some augury, at least, that the Eastern Question may be finally settled without the intervention of European war. No doubt any one of the Powers, if so inclined, might at will precipitate hostilities, the course of which would involve all the European States, and the issues of which lie far beyond the range of human foresight. But we cannot for a moment suppose that any Government would, under any other circumstances than the stress of absolute necessity, take upon itself so terrible a responsibility. It may, perhaps, be said that England has been driving of late upon the very brink of the precipice, and that the slightest accident might have brought about the calamity which we are all most anxious to avoid. The facts, it is true, cannot be denied, but the criticism to be founded upon them can only be speculatively supported. In all quarrels risks may be run for the sake of some supposed advantage to be obtained. The willingness to encounter the risks does not necessarily imply indifference to the danger that may chance to be in sight. It may imply that only by such risks is the danger likely to be escaped. At the same time, it ought to be guaranteed that there is a clear connection between a resort to perilous means and the achievement of a much desired end. Where there is a disposition to encroach, on the one hand, and a constant habit of conceding on the other, it is far from improbable that a point will be reached at which conflict must ensue. But whilst so much may be fairly admitted, it ought also to be taken into consideration that the least transgression of the bounds of prudence may involve consequences out of all proportion to the immediate objects to be gained thereby.

Two or three suggestions are fairly started by the events to which we have referred. One is the virtual extinction of the Ottoman Empire in Europe. How far this may tend to the furtherance of British interests time, perhaps, will alone reveal. That it will, to a large extent, subserve the interests of humanity, there can be little doubt. It may be that out of existing complications influences may be liberated and concentrated which will transfer the seat of anxiety to more distant peoples in the East. But, at any rate, it is a gain to the race when opportunities and habits of oppression and mischief are precluded from disporting themselves within a definite area. We draw another inference from what is now happening. National selfishness is not by any means confined to one European State. Germany is looking after its own interests. Austria is doing the same. France and Italy are not at present disposed to guide their movements by sentimental considerations. We need say nothing of Russia or of Great Britain. All that we can discern in the present turmoil is that the true standard of national greatness and prosperity is elevated far above merely national cravings. There is something of what we may call the lower spirit of trade in the recent management of the Eastern Question. Right has not been done simply because it is right. Wrong has not been contested simply because it is wrong. There is a scramble among the Nations of Europe; and, alas! it by no means follows that any one of them will get what is simply due to it and no more. Already the strife, even where it has not proceeded to the extremity of War, has encouraged War. It has been a strife of wits, scarcely of magnanimity. Mankind is not likely to derive any moral or social benefit from the example which recent times have set before it. We shudder to contemplate, even as a possibility, the deterioration which might be inflicted upon the world by any enlargement of the area and the scope of the war. For the present, it can hardly be pretended that we have reason to be proud of the political course which we have thought fit to pursue. It will not, whatever may be the issue, greatly strengthen our reputation for wisdom, forbearance, or a regard to simple equity. Much, however, will depend upon the line we take in the forthcoming Congress. Is it too much to hope that there prejudice and passion will cease to exert even a semblance of mastery? There is not much room to doubt, we fancy, that what it is right for England to claim will be, in the end, conceded to her, for, in truth, she can justly claim no more than will be generally advantageous to the higher interests of humanity.

THE COURT.

The Queen received General Count Marozzo della Rocca at an audience at Osborne House on the 13th inst., when he delivered a letter to her Majesty announcing the accession of King Humbert to the Throne of Italy. The Queen's dinner party included General Count della Rocca, the Lord Chamberlain, and Chevalier de Martino, who left Osborne for London the next morning. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove to Ryde the same day. The Rev. George Prothero dined with the Queen on Saturday last. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed on Sunday, at Osborne, by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport. On Monday H.M.S. Hector left her moorings in Cowes Roads, the ship being dressed with masthead flags, and moved to Osborne Bay, where she fired a Royal salute in honour of the marriage day of the Queen's eldest granddaughter, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen. In the evening the ship was illuminated and a display of fireworks took place. Among the bridal gifts from her Majesty to the Princess were a pair of pearl and diamond earrings, a dress

trimmed with Honiton lace, also stumps of Scotch and Irish manufacture and pocket-handkerchiefs embroidered in Ireland.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Osborne on Tuesday for Windsor. Her Majesty crossed in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain Thomson, to Gosport, and travelled thence in a special train over the South-Western and Great Western Railways to Windsor, arriving at a quarter past two. The Earl of Beaconsfield arrived at the castle subsequently, and had an audience of the Queen, after which he returned to London. Princess Christian visited her Majesty on Wednesday, and remained to luncheon. The Duke of Abercorn had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on his appointment as special Envoy to invest the King of Italy with the order of the Garter. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have walked and driven out daily in the park and its neighbourhood.

Messrs. Colnaghi and Co. have submitted for her Majesty's inspection the finished engraving of the portrait of the Earl of Beaconsfield, after the picture by Professor H. von Angeli.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart and the Hon. Frances Drummond have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting, and Lord de Ros and Major C. Phipps have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Evelyn Paget has left and the Hon. Horatio Stopford has arrived at the castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, arrived at Berlin at a quarter past eleven p.m. yesterday week. His Royal Highness, with the Duke, was received at the Potsdam railway station by the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, Prince Frederick Charles and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen. The British Ambassador, accompanied by Lady Odo Russell and the members of the Embassy, the principal Court dignitaries, and the civil and military authorities, were also present. A guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 2nd Regiment of the Guard, with band and colours, was drawn up on the platform, the band playing the English National Anthem. Great enthusiasm prevailed as the Royal and Imperial party drove to the Crown Prince's Palace.

The Princess of Wales was present at a ball given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury in honour of the Crown Prince of Austria, at their residence in Arlington-street, yesterday week. Her Royal Highness left Clarence House on Saturday last, on a visit to Earl and Countess Spencer at Harleston, Northamptonshire. After being present at the Pytchley Hunt Steeplechases on Tuesday, the Princess, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck, left by special train on her return to London.

The Prince, president of the Society of Arts, has referred to the council the subject of the cost of producing a universal catalogue of all books printed in the United Kingdom up to the year 1600. His Royal Highness, in a letter to the chairman of the council, also draws attention to the question of the water supply of towns, and suggests an open discussion in the society's rooms. This communication has been laid before the council, and they have decided to take immediate steps to secure the suggested discussion on the subject.

The Prince and Princess have consented to inaugurate the new buildings of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and the Most Worshipful Grand Master will appoint a day in March for the ceremony. The Prince has also consented to preside at the festival of the National Orphan Home, Ham-common, at Willis's Rooms, on March 13 next.

THE EMPRESS AND THE CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

The Empress of Austria was present at the Pytchley Hunt Steeplechases, which took place on Tuesday at Hopping-hill, between Lamport and Cottesbrooke. The meeting was also attended by the Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince Leichtenstein, and a large assemblage. After the races the Empress entertained the Princess of Wales and the other Royal personages, with the principal visitors and the members of the Pytchley Hunt, at a *dîner à la fourchette*, after which Her Imperial Majesty left Cottesbrooke upon her return to the Continent. The King and Queen of Naples dined with the Empress at Claridge's Hotel, and on Wednesday her Imperial Majesty left town, travelling by special train upon the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Dover, and thence embarked on board the same company's special mail-packet Samphire, Captain Pittock, for Calais, en route for Vienna.

The Crown Prince of Austria, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, went to Aldershot yesterday week and witnessed a parade of the troops in camp. He dined with the Prince Imperial at the Marlborough Club. On Saturday last his Imperial Highness accompanied his Excellency the German Ambassador to Orleans House, Twickenham, Count Münster driving in his drag. On Sunday the Prince attended early mass at the Jesuit church in Farm-street, Berkeley-square, and dined with his Excellency Count Beust at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Belgrave-square. Covers were laid for twenty-six. On Monday the Crown Prince went to Cottesbrooke, on a visit to his mother. He has since been on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle, and to the Queen at Windsor Castle. His Imperial Highness purposes leaving town to-morrow evening for Holland.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Crown Prince of Austria at dinner on Saturday last at Gloucester House. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present. Covers were laid for twenty-four.

His Excellency the French Ambassador and the Marchioness d'Harcourt entertained the Crown Prince of Austria and Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein at dinner on Thursday week at the French Embassy. A distinguished company was present.

The Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell are at Berlin on a visit to Lord and Lady Odo Russell.

The Duchess Dowager of St. Albans has arrived at her residence, Ennismore-gardens, from Folkestone.

The Marchioness of Salisbury gave a ball in honour of the Crown Prince of Austria yesterday week, at the family mansion in Arlington-street, Piccadilly. The Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, were present.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford entertained at dinner on Tuesday, at Hertford House, General Count and Countess della Rocca. A distinguished company was invited.

Viscount Valentia, Master of the Bicester Hounds, at the meet of the hounds at Tuesday at Bletchington Park, was presented with a handsome silver épergne by the farmers and tradesmen of the hunt on the occasion of his recent marriage to Laura, Lady Peyton.

The Craven Hunt Ball took place on Tuesday night in the Townhall, Newbury. About 200 members of the county families attended.

Captain Arrowsmith, late Deputy Chief Constable, has been appointed Chief Constable for the county of Chester.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Two more illustrations are given, in this week's publication, of the troublesome warfare in the Trans-Kai territory, beyond the eastern frontier of British South Africa, against the Galekas, latterly joined by the Gaikas, who dwell westward of the Kei river, both these tribes belonging to the Amixosa family of Kaffirs. Mr. Anthony Trollope, in the *Fortnightly Review* of this month, gives us his views of the affair, which he does not consider so formidable as we have been led to fear it might yet become; he believes that the Zulus of Natal and the Trans-Vaal will not join in active hostilities against us. It is to be hoped Mr. Trollope's opinion is correct, and that "this last little Kaffir war with which we are afflicted" will soon be finished; but the colonial inhabitants of the Eastern Province do not feel quite so safe about it as those of Cape Town. The most recent military operations, however, to the 15th ult., have been successful in clearing the Trans-Kai country of the hostile Galekas, and the rebellion of the Gaikas seems to have been checked. In the first days of January Colonel Lambert, 88th Regiment, who was at the Komgha, went out with a force of 200 soldiers, 200 Fingoos, and 150 police and volunteers, to scour the Chichaba bush in that vicinity; but so numerous were the enemy, and so strong the position they took up in the extensive and densely-wooded kloofs, that it was considered prudent not to assail them until further reinforcements arrived. The neighbouring outlying posts were for one or two days completely surrounded by Kaffirs and cut off from communication. Colonel Lambert's column, however, was able to relieve the garrison of Fort Warwick at Impetu, bringing away a detachment of the 24th Regiment, many farmers with their families, and quantities of stock. The garrison consisted of fifty men of the 24th Regiment, with some of the Armed Frontier Police, and some colonial volunteers, under the command of Captain Wardell, of the 24th. There were about thirty women and children, who slept nightly in the ditch of the fort, for better protection from fire in case of a sudden attack, which was expected from hour to hour. The sketch from which we obtain our Illustration of the relief of this beleaguered fort, by the arrival of Colonel Lambert's force, on Monday, the 7th ult., was taken by a military correspondent, Major A. White, of the 24th Regiment. It shows, in the foreground, the fort with its garrison behind the turf parapet, making signals and calling to their welcome allies. The Fingoos are thrown forward in advance, in skirmishing order; next comes a troop of "Sanson's Horse," then the soldiers of the 88th, followed by guns, wagons, and carts. The rear being covered by volunteers, police, and burghers, the whole column extended a length of three miles. The enemy are seen retiring over the hill to the right hand of this view.

The other illustration we give is that of the battle fought on Sunday, Dec. 2, at the Umzitanzi or Umtzintzani, which is at the junction of the Ibeka and Butterworth roads, in the Trans-Vaal country. The forces engaged on our side, numbering about 150 men altogether, were twenty-five of the Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, under Inspector Bourne; a detachment of Cape Town Volunteers, under Lieutenant Jones; the Cape Town Artillery, under Lieutenant Stigant; the Grahamstown Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant Wells; and the Prince Alfred Volunteers, under Captain Gordon; Captain Bayley being in chief command of the Volunteers. They were opposed to at least 1000 well-armed Galekas, and the conflict went on during several hours, till the enemy were driven back. About one hundred of the Kaffirs were found dead, but many more were carried off dead or wounded. There was one man killed—Henry Philip Barron, of the Prince Alfred Volunteers—and seven wounded on our side.

On Jan. 14 general plan of offensive operations for the attack and dispersion of the enemy was set in motion. Colonel Glyn's column, east of the Kei, Colonel Lambert's, from the Komgha, reinforced by a large number of Fingoos, and Captain Brabant's East London and Chaluma Volunteers made a simultaneous movement upon the Kei and Chichaba valleys. Full details of the fight which followed have not yet reached us; but while Colonel Lambert's force drew the head of the Chichaba Valley, the force under Captain Brabant encountered the enemy, lower down, moving away with cattle to the sea flats, and succeeded in capturing 3000 or 4000 head and as many sheep and goats. Half of these sheep were, however, identified as the flocks stolen from colonial farmers. On this occasion one of the Frankfort Mounted Rifles was severely wounded, and four Fingoos killed on our side. Twenty of the enemy were killed. They made no organised stand; only a few desperate men fired some shots in defence of their cattle. It is said that some were discovered making their escape in the disguise of women; in consequence, the firing became indiscriminate, and several women were shot.

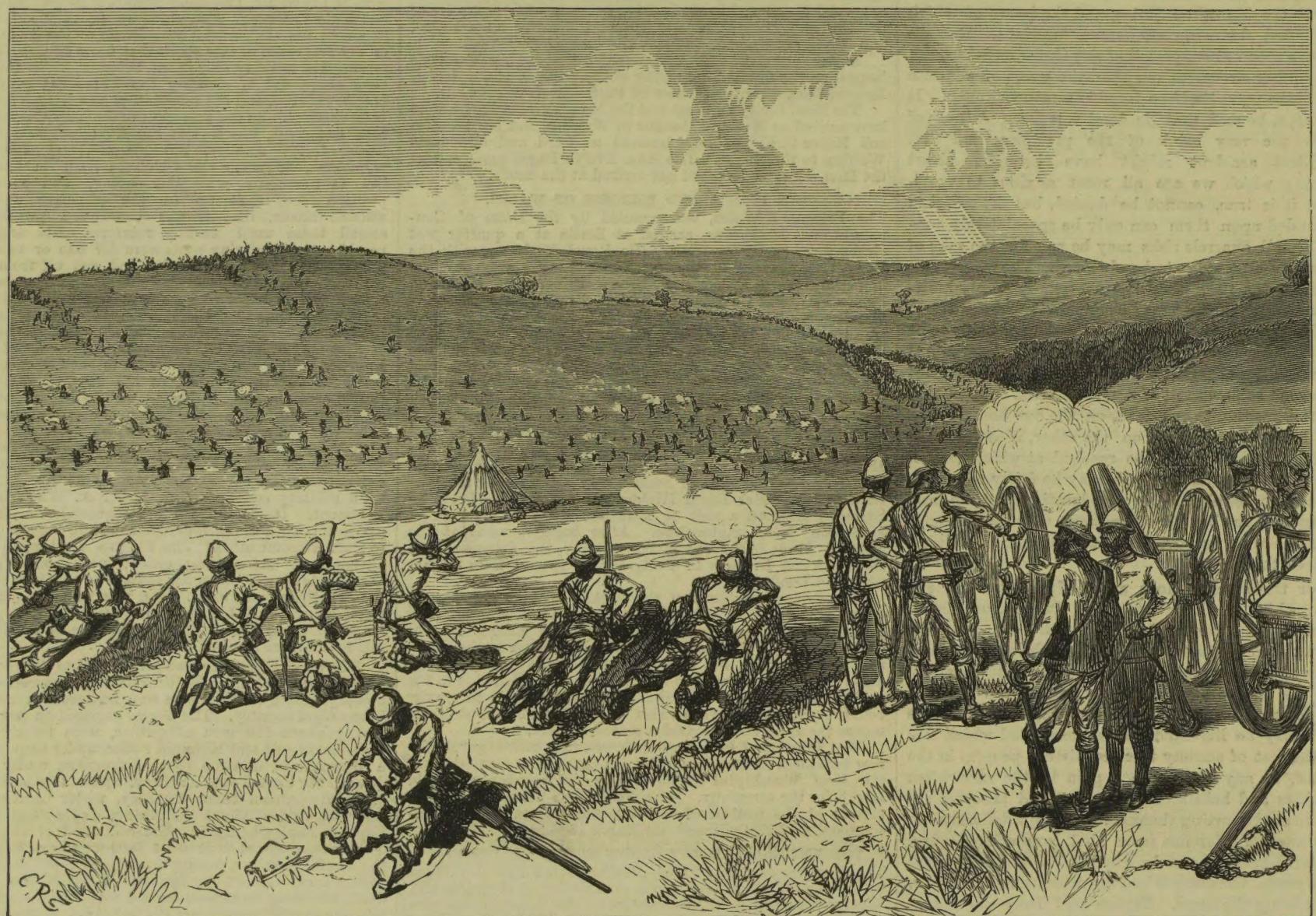
Latest reports of the movement in the Chichaba Valley say 10,000 sheep were captured; and, as far as has been ascertained, forty Kaffirs killed, but many more are supposed to have been killed by shells in the kloofs, where they were in great numbers. A continuous roar of cannon, rockets, and musketry was kept up from Colonel Glyn's column on the other side of the Kei, and he has since reported the capture by his men of 1000 cattle and 900 sheep, thirteen Kaffirs killed, and no casualty on our side.

On the 15th ult. a flying column of Burgher forces from Cathcart and Fort Cunyngham, under Commander Frost, operated towards Umgwala and Kabousie Junction, and on their way had a brush with the enemy, killing eleven of them, and capturing 435 cattle, sixteen horses, and a few sheep. One of the Tarka Burghers was killed. Since then Frost's column has been joined by a force of Fingoos under Captain Rorke, and pushed through towards Komgha, killing one hundred Kaffirs near Mordenaar's Kop, close to the Kei. We lately gave a view of that place.

On the 16th it was found that the enemy had moved their point of concentration from the Chichaba Valley to the fastnesses of the Kabousie; and Captain Brabant (formerly of the Cape Mounted Rifles, and now M.L.A. for East London), leaving his camp with one hundred of his freshest men (they were under arms nearly twenty-four hours), pushed on towards Kabousie and captured 1400 head of cattle, twenty horses, and 4000 sheep. A running fight was kept up by the Kaffirs on the way back, during which eighteen dead Gaikas were counted. Most of the sheep had to be abandoned, but the cattle and horses were secured. Private Pike, of the Graham's Town Volunteers, was wounded in the skirmish.

It is considered fortunate that the Gaikas have taken to the fastnesses of the Kei and Kabousie, as they are there more or less isolated from the other branches of their tribe, such as the men of Oba, Anta, and Siwani, and the chances of an extension of the rebellion are thus lessened. There is still, however, the possibility of some of them giving us the slip and making a rush for their old haunts in the Amatolas, and stirring up a rising among their fellow-countrymen through the eastern districts as far as the Fish river and Lower Albany. Hence the necessity for the largest force which can now be mustered on the frontier, to surround and hem them in where they are.

T H E K A F F I R W A R

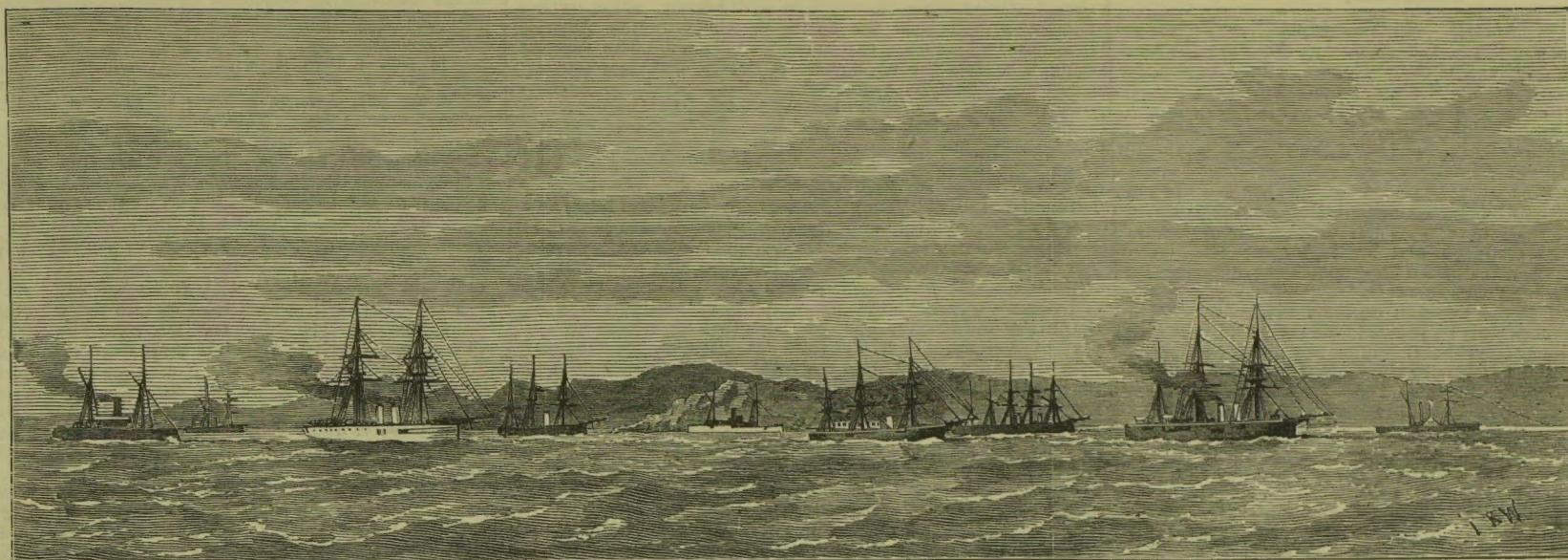


BATTLE OF UMZINTZANI.



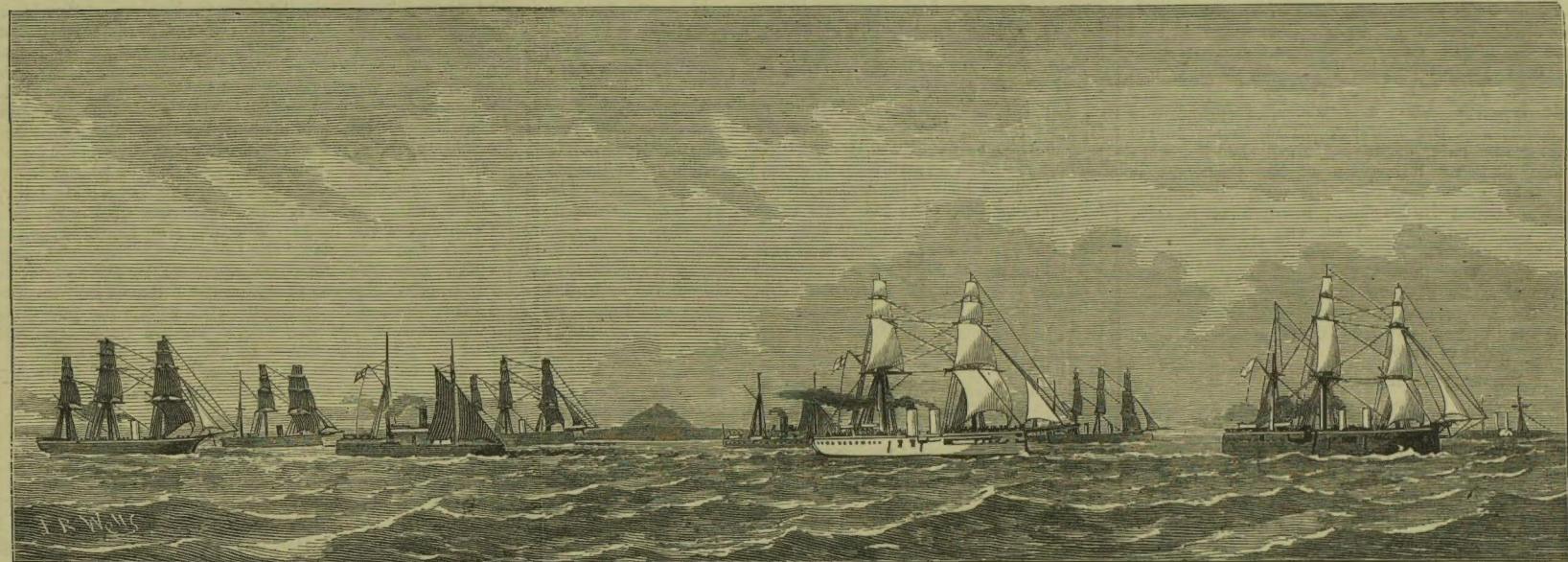
1. Garrison in Fort. 2. Fingoes Skirmishing in Advance. 3. Sanson's Horse. 4. Connaught Rangers (88th Regiment). 5. The Enemy Retreating.
RELIEF OF FORT WARWICK, IMPETU, BY COLONEL LAMBERT'S COLUMN.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE DARDANELLES.



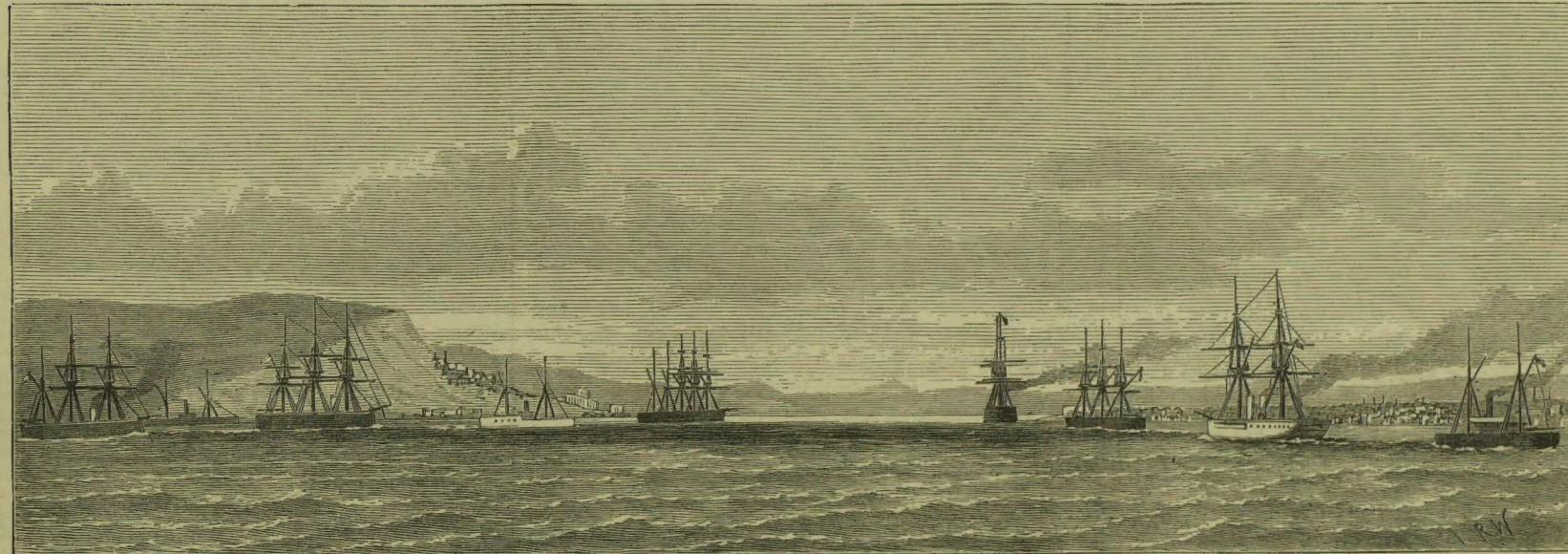
Rupert. Research. Téméraire. Swiftsure. Hotspur. Ruby. Agincourt. Sultan. Salamis (yacht).

FLEET AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE DARDANELLES.



Ruby. Research. Rupert. Swiftsure. Hotspur. Téméraire. Agincourt. Sultan (flagship of Admiral Hornby).

FLEET PASSING THE ISLE OF TENEDOS.



Research. Swiftsure. Hotspur. Agincourt. Sultan. Ruby. Téméraire. Rupert.

FLEET OFF THE TOWN AND FORTS OF CHANAK.



H.M.S. SULTAN (FLAGSHIP), WITH THE SALAMIS (ADMIRAL'S YACHT), SALUTING THE TURKISH FLAG AT CHANAK.

The Extra Supplement.

YORK MINSTER.

The grandest of English cathedrals, as York Minster has sometimes been considered, is well represented in our large Engraving, drawn by Mr. S. Read, an Artist of high repute for the delineation both of architectural subjects and of pictureque or romantic naturalscenery. It is somewhat remarkable that this ancient and famous church should retain the name of a "Minster," or Monastery, when it was never, in fact, occupied by monks at any period of its history. It was originally founded by Edwin, Saxon King of Northumbria, about the year 627, at the request of Paulinus, the Christian missionary who had converted and baptised him; the Saxon church was rebuilt in 767 by Archbishop Albert; and the first Norman Archbishop, Thomas of Bayeux, erected a new one towards the end of the eleventh century. There are still a few remains of those early buildings in the crypt. The existing Cathedral is of Early English architecture in the north and south transepts; Decorated Gothic, in the nave and in the chapter-house; Early Perpendicular, in the Lady Chapel and presbytery; Perpendicular, in the choir; and Late Perpendicular, in the central tower and the two western towers. Its chief constructors were Archbishop Le Romeyn, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, and Archbishop Thoresby, in the fourteenth century. The old timber roofs of the choir and nave were destroyed, almost within our own recollection, by two singular disasters; the first time in 1829, by the act of an incendiary madman, Jonathan Martin, who was found guilty of setting the woodwork on fire, but was sent to a lunatic asylum; and the second time by an accidental fire in 1840; but extensive repairs and restorations were afterwards effected, costing altogether nearly £100,000. Our Engraving shows the south-east view of the cathedral, with the exterior of the south transept, built in the first half of the thirteenth century by Archbishop Walter de Gray. The gable end of the north transept is of different design, and is preferred by the best judges. The transepts, which are 94 ft. wide, 224 ft. long, and 99 ft. in height, are divided in their breadth into east aisles, forming one of the noblest features of the interior. The exterior also of the choir, along one side, extending above 100 ft., with the pinnacles and flanking buttresses of the east end, is conspicuous in this outside view. The great central tower, which is the largest in England, being 65 ft. square, will at once be remarked, as well as the twin western towers, 200 ft. high, one of which was injured by the fire in 1840. The west front itself is the most perfect architectural composition of its kind in this country, but we get the best view of the general structure from the south-east side; York Minster, indeed, cannot fail to strike us with admiration from any point of view.

THE FLEET IN THE DARDANELLES.

We last week gave an Illustration of the first entrance of Vice-Admiral Hornby's fleet into the Strait of the Dardanelles, on Thursday, the 24th ult., when it only proceeded so far as Chanak, sixteen miles up the Strait, and returned thence to Besika Bay, as the Admiral got notice by telegram that the Turkish Government did not consent to his going farther. We now present a series of four different Illustrations of successive periods in that morning's run up the Dardanelles to Chanak, from sketches with which we have been favoured by an officer of the fleet. They represent the fleet passing the Isle of Tenedos, just south of Besika Bay; the fleet entering the Dardanelles; the fleet off the town and forts of Chanak; and the flagship, H.M.S. Sultan, attended by the Admiral's yacht, or despatch-boat, Salamis, in the act of saluting the Turkish flag at Chanak. The fleet assembled in the Dardanelles upon that occasion was composed of Admiral Hornby's flagship, H.M.S. Sultan, ironclad, 12 guns, Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; H.M.S. Agincourt, ironclad, 17 guns, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, second in command; H.M.S. Téméraire, ironclad, 8 guns, with barbette platform turrets; H.M.S. Hotspur, another turret-ship; H.M.S. Research, H.M.S. Rupert, H.M.S. Swiftsure, and H.M.S. Ruby, the last an unarmed corvette. They were formed in two divisions or "columns," each of four ships, but these changed places more than once in the passage up the Dardanelles, as will be seen by inspecting the names printed under the ships in our series of Engravings. The reader will of course have observed that this order of sailing, and in some particulars this composition of the fleet, differed from the arrangement upon the second occasion, Wednesday week, when a portion of the fleet actually entered and crossed the Sea of Marmora to Prince's Islands. Vice-Admiral Hornby's present flagship is not the Sultan, but the Alexandra, while the Research has been sent to Salonica. Only four ships, the Alexandra, the Téméraire, the Sultan, and the Achilles, went up to Prince's Islands last week; the Agincourt and the Swiftsure remained at Gallipoli, and the Raleigh, the Hotspur, and the Ruby in Besika Bay. The squadron of Admiral Hornby has since then moved from Prince's Islands to Mudania Bay, forty miles south from Constantinople, at the opposite Asiatic side of the Sea of Marmora; but, finding bad anchorage there, has again moved nearer to Constantinople, and lies at Touzla, in the Gulf of Ismid, seven or eight miles east of Prince's Islands, and seventeen miles from the mouth of the Bosphorus. We have already said much both of the topography of the Bosphorus and that of the Dardanelles; our front-page Engraving is a View of the lower entrance to the Dardanelles, from the Aegean Sea, with Kum-Kaleh, the Castle of Asia, and the mound sometimes called the Tomb of Patroclus, or the Tomb of Ajax, at the north end of the plain of Troy. It is not far from Hissarlik, the supposed site of King Priam's renowned ancient city, and of Dr. Schleimann's archaeological diggings and findings. The river which is shown in our View, just entering the sea, is no other than the classic Simois, and the hill of Sigeum rises to the left hand. We shall not quote Homer upon this occasion, but only Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew." The reader cannot but remember that delightful scene of the comedy, where the fair Bianca is taught how to construe Ovid by her lover disguised as a preceptor of Latin Grammar.

Hoc ibat Simois; hic est Sigeia tellus;
Iæstetra Priami regia celsa sensu.

Kum-Kaleh is the name of the Turkish fort on the Asiatic shore, at the mouth of the Dardanelles. It was here that H.M.S. Raleigh got aground a few days ago, in returning to Besika Bay; but she very soon came off without any damage.

The working men of Dorchester have received a very liberal offer from Lord Alington to erect for them an institute, which is to comprise a reading-room and library, both of which will be furnished by his Lordship. About £3000 has been contributed towards the buildings, the Duke of Bedford being amongst the subscribers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

There is, for the present, a cessation of the war in Turkey, except the growing insurrection of Thessaly, aided by the Greeks, and that in the island of Crete, which likewise demands its liberation and union with Greece. The Russian army, with its allies of Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, continues to observe the armistice of the 31st ult., so far as to refrain from hostilities, but has not scrupled to occupy several positions of military advantage, towards Constantinople and Gallipoli, beyond the precise limits then defined. This has given occasion to some diplomatic controversy with our own Government, the result of which was stated in the House of Lords by the Earl of Derby on Thursday evening; and it has certainly influenced the movements of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, since its entry of the Dardanelles on Wednesday week. The Russian movements in another quarter, in that part of Roumania which formerly belonged to the Russian province of Bessarabia, on the left bank of the Pruth and of the Kilia channel of the Danube, have excited great uneasiness on the part of Austria. It is the fixed intention of the Emperor Alexander II. to insist upon the restitution of this territory to the Russian Empire, from which it was taken at the end of the Crimean War in 1856; but the Government and people of Roumania are not willing to part with it, nor is the Austrian Imperial Government at all disposed to let Russia have it again. A great concentration of Russian troops is now taking place in that district, evidently with a view to enforce this article of the Russian conditions of peace.

Neither Roumania nor Servia has much cause to be satisfied with the recompense they seem likely to get for their heavy sacrifices and costly efforts in the late war against Turkey. The Servian General Leschjanin, the commander of the Morava corps, has left for Adrianople, to confer with General Kusatzsch, the Czar's Aide-de-Camp, upon modifications in the peace preliminaries, those at present settled being considered highly unsatisfactory. It is said that he is also instructed to make representations against a projected occupation of the Pashalik of Nish by 6000 Russian troops. The Servians are already removing their artillery from Nish to Alexinatz for safety.

The revolt in the southern provinces of European Turkey is spreading fast; but it is said that Suleiman Pasha, with 5000 or the troops now at Gallipoli, will be sent to repress it. The insurgents have formed a Provisional Government in Thessaly. Its members have proclaimed the union of the province with Greece, and they sent petitions to the Greek Government on Feb. 9 and 7 praying that its influence may be used to promote the realisation and recognition of this union. There has been some fighting at Armyro, and on the northern slopes of Mount Platanus, and on the shores of the Gulf of Volo; and the Turkish Bash-Bazouks, who had perpetrated cruel massacres and outrages, are said to have got the worst of the conflict.

On Jan. 30 the General Assembly of Crete proclaimed the abolition of the sovereignty of the Sultan and the union of Crete to Greece. The proclamation was received with general enthusiasm by the whole Christian population of the island.

The Turkish Parliament has been prorogued and dismissed by the Sultan, whose new Prime Minister, Ahmed Vefik Pasha, seems inclined to play the Dictator. The ancient office of Grand Vizier is abolished. It is believed that the Sultan's present advisers have resolved to form an intimate alliance with Russia, and to disoblige England as much as possible. But Server Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been called to account by our Ambassador, Mr. Layard, for the injurious statements he lately made to a *Daily News* correspondent affecting Mr. Layard and Lord Beaconsfield. The resignation of Server Pasha has been the consequence of this affair.

The prospects of war or peace, and of a settlement of the Eastern Question, now depend apparently more upon the statesmen ruling at Vienna and Berlin, and of course at St. Petersburg, than upon those holding office in Turkey. Prince Bismarck has made a weighty speech in the German Parliament, the drift of which is to confirm the German policy of neutrality, and to dissuade Austria from going to war against Russia. At the same time, Count Auersperg at Vienna, and Herr Tisza in the Hungarian Diet at Pesth, have spoken on the question, declaring that the Austrian Government will object to some articles of the Russian scheme for the establishment of a Bulgarian principality, which would disturb the balance of power in the East. The Congress, according to Prince Bismarck, will certainly be held, and perhaps before the middle of March; its place of meeting is likely to be Baden-Baden. Russia seems desirous of getting her own conditions of peace separately accepted by Turkey, before the meeting of the Congress.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon held a reception at the Elysée on Wednesday, when Lord Lyons presented to his Excellency the British Exhibition Commissioners—Mr. P. Cunliffe Owen, C.B.; Captain Harris, R.E.; Mr. G. R. Redgrave, C.E.; and Mr. Purdon Clarke, representing the Royal Commission. The Commissioners for Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, and the Mauritius were also presented to the President.

In the Senate on Saturday last the Government brought in a bill accelerating the meeting of the Councils-General and fixing the date for April 8. The reason given for this step is the Paris International Exhibition. The House voted urgency for the bill. On the same day the House made a fourth ineffectual attempt to elect a life senator in the place of General D'Aurelle de Paladines. Out of an absolute majority of 137 M. Carayon Latour, a member of the Right, obtained 135 votes, while M. Victor Lefranc, the Republican candidate, received 133 votes. The election was therefore void. The fifth attempt on Tuesday was attended with success. M. de Carayon Latour secured 140 votes—just one in excess of the majority absolutely requisite, M. Victor Lefranc having 135. M. de Carayon Latour was defeated at the general elections, being one of the two candidates in the Gironde to whom visits were paid by the Marshal for the purpose of increasing their chances of success.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday discussed the estimates of the Ministry of Public Worship, in which the report of the committee proposed numerous reductions. M. Baragnon defended the Roman Catholics from the attacks made upon them, and denied that the clergy had transgressed the laws of the State. M. Boisset, the Budget Committee's reporter, contended that Catholicism was incompatible with the Republic, that the subsidies for conflicting creeds were absurd, that disestablishment must be aimed at, and that it was time to repudiate a concordat inherited from a despot. M. Gambetta remarked that the inheritance must be preserved as long as policy required. With this the discussion closed, M. Baragnon intimating that the Government would state its views, if necessary, when the votes were considered seriatim. The Estimates of the Ministry were agreed to. General Boiset presented a bill granting Madame d'Aurelle de Paladines

a pension of 6000 francs. On Tuesday the Government introduced a bill proposing a reduction of 5 per cent in the duty on all merchandise conveyed by luggage-trains destined for the Paris Exhibition, with the exception of articles intended for consumption.

The public funeral of M. Claude Bernard at Paris last Saturday was attended by M. Dufaure and four other Ministers, and a large number of political, scientific, and literary notabilities. The religious service was held at St. Sulpice, and addresses were delivered at the grave in Mont Parnasse by MM. Mezieres, Dumas, Laboulaye, and Bert.

The Council-General of the Seine has adopted a resolution in favour of the razing of the ruins of the Tuilleries, the only dissentient being M. Viollet le Duc, who urged that the palace might be restored for 460,000f., and appropriated to a museum and popular lectures.

SPAIN.

The Cortes was opened on the 15th inst. by the King, accompanied by his bride and sisters. His Majesty presented the Queen to the assembled senators and deputies, and then read the Speech from the Throne, of which the following is a summary. He said he had seen the Spanish nation and foreign Powers greet his choice with satisfaction—a choice he had been led to make by the personal qualities of the Queen. He declared that both he and his Consort would devote all the strength and energy they possessed to the promotion of the felicity of Spain, with which they identified all their aspirations after happiness and their views for the future. He expressed his gratitude to all the Sovereigns and Rulers of States who, on the occasion of his marriage, had given evidence of their friendly sentiments towards him and the nation. His Majesty then lamented the death of Pope Pius IX., and said he hoped that Providence would enlighten the Conclave so that it might elect a Pontiff who would ensure concord between Church and State. He expressed hopes for the maintenance of cordial relations with foreign Powers, and added that the treaties of commerce with Austria, Belgium, France, Greece, Denmark, and the United States would be presented for approval, together with several financial bills, including one in virtue of which the Government would propose to sell the forests belonging to the State which are not inalienable. His Majesty, referring to Cuba, said that, thanks to the exertions of the troops and sailors and the sacrifices made by the nation, the island, he trusted, would speedily be pacified.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, received 203 deputies at the official residence of the President of the Council on the 15th. In addressing them, the Minister held out confident hopes of the early pacification of Cuba, and said that the Government had done all in their power to remedy the deplorable state in which the finances had been left by the Revolution. In conclusion, Señor Canovas promised that the administration of the island should be reorganised and its finances placed on a new footing.

Funeral services for the late Pope Pius IX. were performed last Saturday in many churches of Madrid.

ITALY.

King Humbert on Tuesday received in audience Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador, who presented his credentials. His Excellency was conveyed to the Quirinal, and subsequently back to the Embassy, in one of the Royal carriages. The King also received the members of the British Embassy. General Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador to England, left Rome on the same day for London.

Cardinal Pecci was on Wednesday elected Pope, taking the title of Leo XIII. Some particulars of the election are given in another column.

GERMANY.

THE ROYAL WEDDINGS IN BERLIN.

The marriage of Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, to the Hereditary Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and the marriage of Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg, was solemnised at Berlin on Monday evening, in the presence of the Emperor, the Empress, all the Russian Princes and Princesses, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and about forty German Princes.

Of the two young brides, Princess Charlotte, the eldest daughter of their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the German Crown Prince and the Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, was born on July 24, 1860. Her affianced husband, the hereditary Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, her senior by five years, is the eldest son and heir of the reigning Duke, George II., and his deceased wife, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, a niece of the Emperor and eldest daughter of Prince Albrecht of Prussia and Princess Marianne of the Netherlands. Prince Bernhard is a Captain in the Prussian Foot Guards, and has spent the greater part of his life at Berlin, where he formed an intimacy with the Crown Prince and his family. His future dominions will be limited to a comparatively small area; but, being described as a young Prince of considerable gifts and excellent character, he is expected to make a name for himself among the rulers of the land. Prince Bernhard has inherited a large fortune from his mother and grandmother, in addition to what is allotted to him as the heir of his father.

The Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, the other youthful bride, is the second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, the Red Prince of the late wars, and Princess Maria Anna of Anhalt, one of the ornaments of the Prussian Court. Her husband-elect is the hereditary Grand Duke George of Oldenburg, born Nov. 16, 1852, and the senior of his bride by five years. He was educated at Oldenburg, and subsequently studied at Leipsic University, after which he travelled in the East. Both of the bridegrooms went through the whole of the French campaign with their Royal fathers.

The marriage contracts having been signed in the morning, the illustrious company assembled in the Great Elector's Room late in the afternoon, about sixty members of reigning families being present. The *Times*' correspondent says:—According to German custom, the brides, with their affianced husbands, freely mingled among the Royal throng. At half-past six the coronets worn by the Princesses of the Royal blood on their marriage day were carried into the room by the officers of the Royal Treasury, escorted by Life Guards and Palace Grenadiers. When the Empress in an adjoining cabinet, assisted by the Countess Perponcher, the Mistress of the Robes, had fastened these symbols of Royalty on the heads of the youthful brides, the Emperor gave the signal for the procession to form and proceed to the chapel. The Marshals and Chamberlains of the Court opened the cortége. Immediately after them walked the bridal couples, closely attended by their Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. Preceded by the dazzling functionaries of the Court and followed by an imposing army of Generals, appeared the Emperor, with the Queen of the Belgians on his right and the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg on his left. Next walked the Empress, having the King of the Belgians to her right and the Prince of Wales to her left. A galaxy of ladies in waiting and maids of honour separated this part of the procession from the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, the Princess supported on each side by

fathers of the bridegrooms, the Prince leading Princess Frederika Charles and the Grand Duchess of Baden, his sister-in-law and sister. Prince Frederick Charles conducted the Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg and the Princess Albrecht of Prussia, while the Duchess of Anhalt was between Prince Charles, the grandfather of one of the brides and the grand-uncle of the other, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Then followed the Duchess Wilhelm of Mecklenburg, with the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse; the Duke of Connaught with the Hereditary Princess of Hohenzollern and Princess Mary of Prussia; and Prince William of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, with Princess Louisa Margaretha of Prussia and Princess Marie of Saxe-Meiningen. Twenty more Dukes and Princes brought up the rear of the Royal cortége. As the procession slowly advanced through the Knights' Hall, the White Hall, and the Picture-Gallery, to the chapel, it formed a brilliant picture.

Arrived in the chapel, the bridal couples took up their station in front of the altar. The Imperial family, with their Royal guests, ranged themselves in a semicircle around them, and the ceremony was gone through. Warm and affectionate were the congratulations offered to the brides and bridegrooms by their parents and grandparents, who were spared to witness this propitious day. A more general congratulation was offered in the Red Velvet Chamber, whither the Royalties returned, amid peals of sacred music. After a short interval, the Emperor and his Royal consort moved again to the White Hall, and, ascending a dais in front of the throne, surrounded by the Royal family and guests, gave a signal for what is technically called "La Cour." The ceremony consists in the whole assembly defiling severally past the throne and bowing to the Emperor and Empress. The brides and bridegrooms, the Ambassadors, Lady Odo Russell and Countess Karolyi, opened the stately array. The wives of the various envoys and secretaries followed. When the foreign ladies had passed, the wives of the German dignitaries, preceded by Princess Bismarck, stepped forward. The feminine section of the pageant over, the gentlemen marched on in endless file. The Royal personages partook of supper in the Knights' Hall, while the guests had ample buffets to resort to in a whole suite of apartments. A special feature of the entertainment was two towering wedding cakes ordered by the Crown Princess from England, and much admired by those Teutonic personages who had never seen or tasted anything of the kind. When the soup was removed the Emperor gave the toast, "Abiding happiness to the newly-married couples." The famous dance with flambeaux was afterwards performed in the White Hall.

The streets were crowded with holiday-makers from early morning, and a dense throng assembled in front of the palaces of the Emperor and the Crown Prince, enthusiastically cheering his Majesty and his Imperial Highness whenever they appeared on the balcony. All the Government and municipal buildings and many private houses were decorated, and in the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

Lord Odo Russell gave a grand ball at Berlin on Thursday night. The Emperor William directed that, in honour of the presence of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, all persons invited over whom he had authority should appear in gala dress, as though attending a ball at Court.

In the German Parliament on Saturday last Herr Hofmann, President of the Imperial Chancellery, in introducing the first debate on the Budget, made the customary financial statement. The Minister stated that at the close of the current financial year there was a deficit of 19,022,000 marks, and the new Budget under discussion would bring up the deficit to upwards of 28,000,000 marks. To cover this deficit the Government proposed, instead of increasing the matriculatory contributions of the several States, to raise the revenue receipts of the empire itself. After a long discussion, the House resolved to refer the most important items of the Budget to the Budget Committee, and the estimates for the postal, telegraph, and railway services to a Special Committee for preliminary discussion. Prince Bismarck attended the sitting.

On Tuesday Prince Bismarck explained the views of the German Government with regard to the Eastern Question. Referring to the Russian conditions, he said that the delimitation proposed with regard to Bulgaria was not of such importance as to imperil the peace of Europe. German interests were not affected by the arrangements proposed for Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina. With regard to the Dardanelles, more apprehensions had been raised than were justified by actual possibilities. The regulations respecting ships of war were scarcely so important as those respecting commerce. Germany's chief interest in the East was that the Danube and the Straits should be free as heretofore. In conclusion, Prince Bismarck said he did not believe in a European war. Germany was in favour of hastening the meeting of the Congress, and it would perhaps meet in the first fortnight of March, probably at Baden. Germany, the Prince said, had no wish to act as arbiter in the pending conflict. All her ambition was confined to the modest task of a broker who settled a bargain between different parties. In a second speech, replying to Herr Windthorst, Prince Bismarck said that German relations with Austria were excellent. "The two Emperors (he said) have real confidence in each other, and I have much pleasure in regarding myself as a personal friend of Count Andrassy."

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath resolved last Saturday, by 204 against 56 votes, to proceed to the special debate upon the customs tariff.

Replying on Tuesday to an interpellation on the Eastern Question, in the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, Prince Auersperg stated that his Government expected an early meeting of the Conference, and, for that reason, was not at the moment in a position to enter into a detailed statement of its views respecting the bases of peace; it was, however, bound to declare generally that it cannot regard some of the stipulations now before it as consonant with the interests of the Monarchy. The Government, he added, entertains the confident hope that the European Council will succeed in bringing about an understanding.

Herr Tisza made a similar statement at Pesth, and added that there was now no question of the amelioration of the lot of the Christians in Turkey; the question was one of a total transformation and change of influence and power in the East. The declaration was greeted with applause by the House, which took formal cognisance of the Minister's statement.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath the bill imposing a duty of twenty florins on coffee was adopted by 159 votes against 130, after a speech of the Minister of Finance in favour of the measure.

AMERICA.

The United States Senate on Saturday last passed Mr. Bland's Silver Bill, with the Finance Committee's amendments, by 48 against 21 votes. The *Times*' correspondent states that the bill as passed enacts that silver dollars be coined weighing $41\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy standard, which shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts, public and private, except otherwise expressly stipulated; that the Secretary of the Treasury

be directed to purchase monthly from 2,000,000 dols. to 4,000,000 dols. worth of silver bullion at market price, to be immediately coined; that the coinage profits be paid into the Treasury; that the amount at any time invested in silver bullion shall not exceed 5,000,000 dols.; that the President shall invite the "Latin Union" and such other European countries as he deems advisable to join the United States in a conference to settle the common ratio between gold and silver, to establish internationally the use of the "bimetallic money," and secure fixity in the relative value of these metals; that any holder of coin may deposit it in the Treasury, receiving certificates for value received, which must not be less than 10 dols., each corresponding to the denominations of "greenbacks"; that said certificates shall be receivable for customs taxes and all public dues, and when received may be reissued. The prevailing opinion is (the correspondent says) that the President will not veto the bill, but let it become law unsigned, under a constitutional provision. If, however, the President vetoes, a two-thirds majority in each House are ready to override the veto. The probability is that the bill will become law in the shape passed by the Senate.

The banking and currency committee of the House of Representatives have authorised their chairman to report a bill proposing to substitute for National Bank notes a new description of Treasury notes receivable for customs dues, and all claims or demands against the Government, except for obligations payable in coin by law. They would also be receivable at par for Four-per-Cent United States Bonds.

President Hayes attended a Requiem Mass celebrated at Washington on Wednesday for the repose of the soul of the late Pope.

President Hayes has nominated Mr. Barnard Taylor United States Minister to Germany, and Mr. William C. Goodloe United States Minister to Belgium.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that the estimates for the next fiscal year were submitted to the House of Commons on Wednesday. They amount to 39,334,382 dollars.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta of Saturday's date, received through Reuter's agency, reports a renewal of the Jowaki war. On the previous day a successful attack was made upon a village situated near Abasi by a British force consisting of about 200. Led by guides, they surprised, and, after considerable resistance, captured the village, taking six prisoners. The enemy lost six killed, including their leader. Six of our own men were wounded.

By a Reuter telegram, received from Bombay on Wednesday, we learn that a crowded and enthusiastic meeting has been held there, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the proposed fresh taxation for meeting the famine expenditure. It was also unanimously agreed to address a petition to Parliament praying that the new license tax bill should not be sanctioned until the clause exempting officials and professional men had been struck out. The petition further prays for the amendment of the Indian Councils Act and for the representation of the great Indian cities in the Council of the Governor-General.

AUSTRALIA.

The Victoria Legislative Assembly, by 53 votes against 23, adopted on the 13th inst. the motion proposed by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Berry, for an address to the Crown, in consequence of the unconstitutional course taken by the Legislative Council in rejecting the Appropriation Bill, providing for the payment of the salaries of members of the Assembly.

By a telegram from Melbourne of the same date we are informed that Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria, opened the industrial exhibition at Ballarat. The attendance was large, and much popular enthusiasm was displayed.

Notice has been given by the Hawaiian Government to terminate Articles IV., V., and VI. of the treaty of July 10, 1851, between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands. In consequence of this notice these articles will expire on July 3 next.

The *Moniteur Belge* announces the death at Zanzibar of MM. Maes and Crespel, who had been sent by the King of the Belgians to make a journey of exploration in Africa.—The Rev. Horace Waller writes to say that he has received bad news from Zanzibar concerning the expedition which left the north end of Lake Nyassa in October last to survey the route thence to the east coast. Mr. Henry Cotterill telegraphs, by way of Aden, that his comrade, her Majesty's Consul, Captain Elton, died on the journey from sunstroke. Their delay, he adds, was caused by wars on the road.

A list of treaties and other documents relating to the navigation of the Black Sea, Dardanelles, and Bosphorus has been laid before Parliament. The first of the papers is dated as far back as 1535, and consists of a Treaty of Peace and Alliance between France and Turkey, signed at Constantinople in the February of that year. The last is dated Aug. 20, 1877, and contains a notice issued by the Porte regulating the passage of merchant-vessels through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, in order to ensure the effectual prevention of trade in contraband of war. Among the papers in the collection are the protocols of the Conferences in 1855, 1856, and 1871.

At a meeting of the Free Church Presbytery at Dumfries last Wednesday a motion was unanimously passed in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Scotch Church.

A meeting of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture was held at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, on Wednesday. The following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting endorses the general principles of the County Administration Bill, and fully appreciates the promptness with which the Government have dealt with the subject of county administration." The annual dinner of the Chamber was afterwards held.

The annual court of the governors of the Sussex County Hospital was held on Wednesday at Brighton. The Earl of Chichester was appointed treasurer. The balance-sheet adopted showed an excess of expenditure over receipts of £943. Three resolutions, embodying a proposal for the establishment of a convalescent home in immediate connection with the hospital, provoked a long discussion. The principle was approved, but, on an amendment, the matter was referred back to the committee to report on details.

The opening of the first section of the West Lancashire Railway took place on Tuesday. The line will, when completed, connect Preston and Southport by a direct railway some eighteen miles in length. The first section, which was opened on Tuesday, is eight miles in length, and extends from Hesketh Park, Southport, to Hesketh Bank, near the river Ribble. The line connecting Cardiff with Penrith was also opened yesterday. It unites the Taff Vale to the Great Western lines, and there is now through passenger communication to Penarth.

THE CONCLAVE AND THE NEW POPE.

The Cardinals assembled in Conclave at the Vatican Palace have elected a new Pope—namely, Cardinal Pecci, who was Camerlengo, or High Chamberlain, of the Apostolic Chamber under the late Pope Pius IX. The election took place on Wednesday last, and was announced to the public, at a quarter past one in the afternoon, by a proclamation from the grand balcony in front of St. Peter's, overlooking the Piazza. This was done by Cardinal Caterini, Dean of the Order of Deacons in the Sacred College of Cardinals; he proclaimed the new Pope by the name of Leo XIII. Immediately afterwards the new Pope, arrayed in his Pontifical habiliments, a white cassock, red cap, and red cape bordered with ermine, received the homage of the Cardinals in the Sistine Chapel. His Holiness next gave his blessing to the people in St. Peter's, and to those in the Sala Ducale of the Vatican. We shall probably have some illustrations ready for next week's publication.

The preparations for the Conclave, and the prescribed order and method of its proceedings, are curious enough. The Cardinals are strictly sequestered from the outer world, being actually imprisoned, with their numerous personal attendants, in the suite of apartments collectively reserved for their lodgings, with the hall or chapel in which they meet. All the doors and windows giving access to this portion of the palace are temporarily walled up, after first bringing in sufficient stores of every needful commodity for their personal comfort. In former elections of a Pope, the Conclave has most frequently been held at the Quirinal Palace, but that is now occupied by the King of Italy. The first and second floors of the Vatican Palace were, therefore, occupied by the Conclave held on Tuesday and Wednesday this week. The Cardinals met each day in the Sistine Chapel; and their votes were to be taken by ballot twice a day, in the morning and in the evening, till a valid election was accomplished, by two thirds of the whole number of the Sacred College voting for one candidate. The following is an exact account of the manner of sitting and voting:—

"The Cardinals' seats are surmounted by canopies—violet for Cardinals created by the late Pope, green for those (now four only) of an earlier date. Upon a Pope being elected all the canopies are lowered; that of the new Pope alone being left standing. A writing-table is before each Cardinal, besides six more in the middle. The senior Cardinal-Bishop, Amat, occupies a seat on the Gospel side of the main altar. The senior Cardinal-Deacon, Caterini, sits on the opposite or Epistle side. Other cardinals, bishops, priests, and deacons are arranged around in the order of their date of creation. Cardinals in their places, or at any of the six additional tables, fill their *scheda*, or voting papers, folding down and sealing the top end of the paper, where the voter's name is written, and the bottom end, where each writes some Scriptural motto which becomes his distinctive mark, and which he uses through the election. In the middle of the paper, between the two sealed folds, each elector writes the name of the candidate for whom he votes, that name alone being unsealed and open. On the main altar at the Communion Table stands a large chalice, covered by a pix. When all are ready each Cardinal in turn steps up to the altar, swears aloud that his vote is given upon conscientious conviction, then lays his paper on the pix, and raises and tilts the pix, letting his paper slide into the chalice. When all have voted the scrutineers examine the papers, read and tell the candidates' names, breaking no seals. Should none of the candidates obtain the legal number of votes (two thirds of the votes, with one additional), the afternoon or *accessit* ballot becomes necessary. Each voter is then allowed to change his mind, to forsake his morning candidate, whom he may consider hopeless, and 'accede' or join his vote to that of any other candidate who has already secured votes in the morning and may have a better chance. In this case the voter writes in his paper 'accede' before the name of his new candidate. If he wishes to abide by his morning vote, he writes 'accede nemini,' thus confirming his morning vote. The scrutineers again read and tell the votes, unsealing the bottom end of the voting papers to establish the identity of the morning and evening vote of each elector by the Scriptural motto distinguishing him, without, however, breaking the seal at the top end, where the voter's name is written, which remains a secret. If neither at the morning nor evening ballot any of the candidates has obtained the legal number of votes the papers are burnt with damp straw, emitting a dense smoke, and this *summa*, arising from the well-known chimney, informs the outer world that no Pope has been made, and that a new election has become necessary. Should any candidate obtain precisely two thirds of the votes of his own voting-paper must be singled out and the seal concealing his name broken to make sure that he has not voted for himself. If he has not done so his election is valid."

The newly-elected Pope, henceforth named Leo XIII., is Joachim Pecci, who was born at Carpineto, near Anagni, on March 2, 1810. He has not lived much in Rome, but has served both the Church and the former Papal State Government in important offices of provincial administration. When acting as Papal Delegate at Benevento, he swept brigandage from the province; and when at Spoleto and Perugia, he showed equal repressive energy, insomuch that in the latter city it happened one day that the prisons remained empty from the sheer absence of crime. Gregory XVI. rewarded his many services by making him Archbishop of Damiata, in 1843, and sent him as Nuncio to Brussels, where he won the respect and admiration of King Leopold II. After three years in that nunciature, the same Pontiff appointed him Archbishop of Perugia. The late Pope created him Cardinal in the Consistory of Dec. 19, 1853, with the title of San Crisogono. Cardinal Pecci always showed to advantage in critical moments, when sagacity and firmness were needed. To his learning and forethought the Church owes the Academy of St. Thomas, a foundation for the discipline of priests. Of this institution he has been the assiduous president. In addition to his scholarly and theological attainments, he has considerable merits as a poet. He was made Camerlengo in September last. We shall give a portrait of the new Pope.

From the Army Estimates, which were issued on Wednesday, it is shown that the estimated expenditure for the coming year is £15,595,800, being a net increase of £492,100. The strength of the army and auxiliary forces is put down at 625,199 men, against 517,930 by the latest returns.

A resolution in favour of the imposition of an excise duty in India, and the removal of the protective character of the import duties, especially in regard to the cotton goods sent from England, has been rejected by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce by a large majority, after a long discussion.

An action in Dublin, brought by Father O'Keeffe, of Callan, to recover £900 damages from a number of men who broke into his house last October and destroyed his property, has resulted in a verdict for him. Father O'Keeffe has been awarded £60 above the £100 already granted him at the Presentment Sessions.



THE WAR: RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE MARCH IN A SNOWSTORM.

* FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE WAR: BULGARIAN VILLAGERS RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES UNDER RUSSIAN ESCORT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

PARLIAMENT.
LORDS.

Not for the first time, the Earl of Derby had on Monday to administer unto Lord Stratheden and Campbell what would be accepted by any ordinary mortal as a snub. In season and out of season, this peer has sought to force the hand of the Foreign Secretary; and on this occasion his Lordship had come fully armed to provoke yet another general debate on the inextinguishable Eastern Question by moving that "the terms of the armistice between Russia and the Porte are such as to justify her Majesty's Government in taking every precaution to discourage the encroachments by which the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 are unfortunately threatened." This was a resolution, however, that Lord Derby firmly declined to discuss at the present juncture; and, the noble Earl having elicited Earl Granville's approval of this reticence, the zealous champion of Treaty rights retired from the field with the best grace possible, and contented himself with postponing his motion. Replying to Earl Granville, Lord Derby then said, in a guarded tone, that he was sorry to state no further progress had been made for the assembling of a "Conference or Congress." As for the movements of the fleet in the Sea of Marmara, Admiral Hornby had, in the first instance, proceeded to the Prince's Islands, the Admiralty recommending anchorage there as the safest; but, after communicating with Mr. Layard, Admiral Hornby thought it desirable to move his ships to the Bay of Moudania, rather further from Constantinople, with which city, however, there exists telegraphic communication therefrom. This last movement had not been the result of any negotiations between the Government and Russia. His Lordship subsequently stated that he was not aware of any movement as to a Russian advance on Constantinople; but, with regard to the question of an advance on Gallipoli, a communication had been received within the last few hours, but the Government had not then had time to consider it. The noble Earl read the subjoined telegram, which he had received from Mr. Layard in vindication of his character from aspersions cast upon it in this country:—

Feb. 17, 1878.

Great indignation is felt here at the statement attributed to Server Pasha in a telegram which appeared in the *Daily News* of the 7th inst.

The Sultan and the Prime Minister have expressed to me their great regret at so flagrant a breach of duty on the part of a high functionary, and have promised that justice shall be done in the matter. Server Pasha himself denies absolutely that he made the statement, and he says that the observations attributed to other members of the Turkish Mission are mere gossip.

I deny that I ever encouraged the Turks to go to war or to continue the war, or ever promised or encouraged them to expect material aid from England. On the contrary, I have always striven for peace.

If sympathy for human suffering, a desire to uphold the interests and dignity of my country, and efforts to promote the cause of religious and civil liberty are considered offences, I confess to having been guilty of them.

From the Orient to murky London Earl Cadogan gently led their Lordships, and prevailed upon them to read a second time the Parliamentary Election Bill, which proposes to extend the hours of polling in metropolitan boroughs from eight a.m. to eight p.m.—an extension which Viscount Enfield and Lord Shaftesbury reasonably suggested might be conceded to towns generally. The measure passed through Committee without amendment, however, on Tuesday, when a few other bills were advanced a stage; and, in answering the Duke of Argyll as to the Gallipoli communication from Russia, Lord Derby could only say that he hoped to be in a position to give the result of the negotiations at the next meeting of their Lordships.

THE BRITISH FLEET.—THE CONFERENCE.

During a short sitting of their Lordships on Thursday important statements in reference to the Eastern Question were made by her Majesty's Government. In reply to Earl Granville,

The Earl of Derby said:—The first question which the noble Lord has put to me is one of which he has given me notice, and which I promised to answer when last your Lordships met. Your Lordships will see in the papers already laid on the table that in the one signed by me on the 13th inst., I, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, expressed the earnest hope that the Russian Government would not make any movement of troops towards Gallipoli, or of such a nature as to threaten the communications of the British fleet. That has been followed, two days later, by a memorandum in the same sense, made in consequence of a report which reached us that the Russian troops were concentrating in the neighbourhood of Boulair. To these I received a reply that the Imperial Cabinet would maintain its promises of not entering or occupying Gallipoli, or entering the lines of Boulair. The Russian Government stated that they expected in return that there should be no debarkation of English troops on the European or Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles. On the 19th inst. her Majesty's Government announced that they had received with satisfaction the assurance given, and were ready to meet it with a corresponding engagement. As to the position of the fleet, it is now somewhat further off from Constantinople than the Prince's Islands. Admiral Hornby has chosen the present anchorage ground after communication with our Ambassador at Constantinople, but I do not know what were the particular reasons which induced the removal of the fleet—the movement, at all events, was not consequent on any orders from the Government. With reference to the meeting of the Conference, it has been agreed that it shall take place towards the end of the first week in March, but I am bound to say that a report has reached me that one of the Governments may request a postponement owing to the shortness of the notice which has been given. So far as this Government is concerned, we shall be represented at the Conference at Baden-Baden by an Ambassador sent in the usual way, and not by the Foreign Minister, who can ill be spared from his Parliamentary duties; and I believe that the majority of the European Governments will be similarly represented.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

The Earl of Beaconsfield (in moving the second reading of this bill) said: My Lords, the object of this bill is to grant a sum of £6,000,000 to her Majesty for the ordinary financial year, which terminates on March 31 next. After all the events of the last few weeks it is not necessary for me to offer any arguments to your Lordships in favour of this measure. There is scarcely a State in Europe which has not a fleet or squadron assembled in the Mediterranean, and there is a general belief among all the States that in the settlement of affairs—which I hope may soon take place—the general interests of the nations are concerned. The cause, no doubt, of this agitation and disturbance is that appalling war which for nearly a year has ravaged the fairest portions of Eastern Europe, and owing to the conviction that when that war terminates the interests of all communities are deeply concerned. We find on every hand precautions are being taken to guard the interests of every individual State. My Lords, I do not think it unreasonable that England should adopt the same course. There is a general feeling now, I am glad to say, that the termination of those terrible hostilities is now at hand. It would, on the other hand, be totally indiscreet if we were to assume, considering the great difficulty and complicated questions involved in the management of

these affairs, that because there was a general desire that these States should meet in Congress, that this result would necessarily occur. After some further remarks, in the course of which the noble Lord assured their Lordships that the Government were ardently labouring to secure an honourable and durable peace, the bill was read the second time, as was also the Exchequer Bonds Bill.

The Parliamentary Elections Bill and the House Occupiers Disqualification Removal Bill were each read the third time.

COMMONS.

More in the manner than in the matter, perhaps, of his answer to Mr. Owen Lewis did Mr. Bourke manage to convey to the House yesterday week the notion that, albeit Government were not in a position to say that the reports of the Russian persecution of Poles in Turkey were absolutely true, yet there might be some grain of truth in the rumours. At any rate, Mr. Bright rather warmly protested against giving currency to the story unless there was good reason to suppose it was well founded; and thereupon Mr. Bourke repeated his guarded reply, amid Ministerial cheers. What would be termed brusqueness in a less amiable Minister than the Chancellor of the Exchequer characterised the answer of Sir Stafford Northcote to questions respecting the East put by Mr. Gladstone, Sir Charles Dilke, and other hon. members. But very soon the House reached the haven of the Burials motion of Mr. Osborne Morgan, who moved:—

That, in the opinion of this House, the time has arrived when the long-pending controversy as to interments in parish churchyards ought to be closed, by permitting such interments either without any burial service or with the services preferred by the relatives or friends of the deceased, and conducted by persons chosen by them.

It was, perhaps, but natural that the hon. and learned member who has made the subject of interment of the dead peculiarly his own should, in treating his pet theme, have adopted a pulpit style of oratory. A funereal flavour, spiced by a touch or so of attempted humour, was certainly noticeable in Mr. Osborne Morgan's conciliatory and well-argued speech; and there may have been thought to have been something of the roar of a Boanerges in the tone of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen's address seconding the resolution. Mr. Bright had evidently made copious notes, and it was thought he would join in the debate early in the evening; but the right hon. gentleman did not enunciate anew his views on the vexed question till after Mr. Hubbard (who moved an amendment negativing Mr. Morgan's motion), Mr. Richard, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Sir J. Kemnaway, Mr. Walter, Mr. Balfour, Sir R. Anstruther, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Newdegate had relieved themselves of their opinions. Moderate and judicial throughout was the tone of the debate, which was concluded by Sir Stafford Northcote and the Marquis of Hartington, the division resulting in a majority of fifteen only against Mr. Morgan's motion—242 against 227.

On Monday, replying to the Marquis of Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer returned an answer similar to that given by Lord Derby in the House of Lords, as to the removal of Admiral Hornby's fleet to Moudania Bay; and succeeded in persuading Mr. Monk to withdraw his motion regarding "the long delay that has occurred in presenting to Parliament the despatches of Colonel Wellesley to the Earl of Derby, dated July 20 and Aug. 7, 1877." The Consolidated Fund and Exchequer Bonds Bills for the £6,000,000 were read the third time; and the House then gave itself up to a somewhat dry debate, relieved by a humorous hit or two from Mr. C. S. Read, on the County Government Bill, which Mr. Slater-Booth introduced in a grave and prolix speech some few weeks ago. Lord E. Fitzmaurice objected to the measure as a new-fangled bill which would interfere with old institutions that had hitherto worked well; and the Government proposal elicited a variety of criticism. Whilst Mr. C. S. Read and other hon. members approved the main principle of the bill, Mr. Chamberlain earnestly objected to its principle, and Mr. Goschen likewise found fault with certain features of the measure, which were, on the other hand, defended stoutly by Mr. Slater-Booth. The Marquis of Hartington explained that Mr. Stansfeld had moved an amendment in order to give emphasis to his objections to the principles on which the bill appeared to have been founded; but the Leader of the Opposition thought it would be time enough to vote against the Government measure on the third reading if the desired alterations should not be made in Committee. Sir Stafford Northcote having expressed regret to Irish members that the change in the office of Secretary for Ireland had occasioned a delay in the introduction of the Irish measure on the same subject, and Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Sullivan having aired the grievances they entertained in consequence of this unavoidable delay, the House read the County Government Bill by a majority of 168—231 against 63.

On Tuesday, after Sir M. Hicks-Beach had given Mr. E. Jenkins the satisfactory assurance that the Government had reason to hope the Kaffir rebellion was being suppressed, the Irish Borough Franchise became the topic of a prolonged debate. Mr. Meldon opened the discussion in a temperate speech of rich Hibernian tone, and moved the following resolution:—

That the restricted nature of the borough franchise of Ireland, as compared with that existing in England and Scotland, is a subject deserving the immediate attention of Parliament, with a view of establishing a fair and just equality of the franchise in the three countries.

Mr. Gray seconded the motion; but Mr. C. Lewis moved an amendment to the effect that there was no substantial ground for believing any change in the matter was necessary. Down on the hon. member for Londonderry thereupon pounced Sir William Harcourt, and with herculean vigour demolished the arguments of Mr. Lewis. As leading counsel for the Government, the Attorney-General for Ireland advanced reasons why it might not be politic to agree with Mr. Meldon's proposition; but the learned gentleman thereby brought down upon his head a shower of remonstrances from Hibernian members on the Opposition benches. Mr. Plunket, with characteristic glibness, rattled off a series of reasons for delaying the consideration of the franchise for Ireland; and there was the greatest possible contrast between the shallow volatility of the hon. and learned member and the massive eloquence of Mr. Bright, who, in the course of an effective speech in support of the motion, made the following conciliatory reference in passing to the Home-Rule movement:—

Notwithstanding the feeling which has been expressed at that new association which was formed in Ireland some few years ago in regard to the severance of the legislation of the two countries, I think this House may probably show by a fair consideration of Irish questions that we are perfectly willing to do to the Irish people a full measure of justice. It is not necessary that every measure which the Irish people ask for should recommend itself to us as absolutely the best. If they think it the best, if the majority of their representatives think it the best, I think we ought, as members for England and Scotland, on some occasions to even strain a point, and to do that for them we might not, perhaps, recommend to be done for either England or Scotland. It may be—I think it will be if we act as sensible men—that the people of Ireland will come to see that if they had a Parliament of their own the measures to which it could turn its attention would be so few in number that were it not of an imperial character it would be an absolute absurdity to establish a Parliament of Lords and Commons in Dublin for the purpose of dealing only with questions which were more suitable for a corporation or a vestry than for a Parliament of a kingdom.

Mr. Meldon's motion was negatived, it happened, by 134 to 126; but exultant cheers escaped the Irish members at the smallness of the majority. Sir John Lubbock's bill for the preservation of ancient monuments was considered in the latter part of the sitting, and was read a second time by 64 to 56 votes.

Mr. James Lowther was cordially welcomed on Wednesday upon taking his seat for the first time as Secretary for Ireland; and gave a taste of his qualification for his new office by labouring to convey the idea to hon. members from the Emerald Isle that Ireland should occupy his thoughts night and day, and that, although he would not support Mr. McCarthy's bill for the reclamation of the waste lands of Ireland—4,572,216 acres—he would yet see what difficulties in the way of reform could be removed by existing Acts. Mr. McCarthy had, therefore, to rest content with being in a minority, the second reading of his measure being negatived by 147 to 118.

GALLIPOLI AND THE DARDANELLES.

A very full House on Thursday greeted with cheers the following statements made by the Government in reference to the Eastern Question:—

The Marquis of Hartington said: Perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer will allow me to ask him whether he is able to make any further statement to the House respecting the progress of communications regarding affairs in the East, and especially with regard to the despatch which he mentioned on Monday last as having been recently received from the Russian Government, and as being then under the consideration of her Majesty's Government?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the communication to which the noble Lord refers had reference to the occupation, or the possible occupation, of the peninsula of Gallipoli and the Straits of the Dardanelles. Some later communications have taken place between the two Governments, and the result that has been arrived at is this—that the Russian Government undertake that they will not occupy any portion of Gallipoli or the lines of Boulair; nor will they land troops on the Asiatic side of the Straits or the Dardanelles, there being a corresponding engagement on the part of her Majesty's Government that they will not land troops either on the peninsula of Gallipoli or on the Asiatic side of the Straits or the Dardanelles.

The Marquis of Hartington: I beg to ask whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to lay these papers upon the table?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Yes, I apprehend they will be laid upon the table. I do not suppose there will be any difficulty in doing it. I cannot say at the present moment when they will be presented.

In reply to Sir C. Dilke, Colonel Stanley said: I am not able at the present moment to say when the supplementary military and naval estimates for the current year will be laid upon the table. It is still doubtful whether military supplementary estimates will be required; and we shall not be in a position to know until some time rather later on in the financial year.

In answer to Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Bourke said: We have not heard of a massacre of Christians at Retimo, and we have no authentic information that there is a general insurrection of the Christian population of Crete, although no doubt considerable disturbance exists. Her Majesty's Government do not feel it advisable to lay papers on the subject before Parliament at present, as their publication might tend to increase the excitement existing in the island.

The Factories and Workshops Bill was then proceeded with in Committee of the whole House.

The Portrait of the late George Cruikshank, given in our last week's paper, was from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Westminster.

An exhibition of pictures painted by Captain Charles Mercier will be opened in the Wigan Free Library next Monday for the benefit of the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary.

Mr. H. Richard, M.P., presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies, at which prominence was given to the question of Church disestablishment, and as an illustration of its progress the recent elections in Scotland were cited.

A calico ball, which, for magnificence, is said to have excelled anything of the kind before attempted in Scotland, was held on Wednesday night in the Public Hall, Glasgow. The large hall, which holds 4000 persons, was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the company. The entire proceeds are to be handed over to the Western Infirmary.

We have received the edition, for this year, of Thom's "Irish Almanac and Official Directory," published at Dublin, which has long been known and approved. Its "official" department, including the Government offices, Peerage, Parliament, and law courts, extends to the whole United Kingdom. The Irish portion comprises a very complete city directory for Dublin, and county directory for Ireland, with a variety of statistical information, all very serviceable to those who are interested in that country.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* publishes some interesting statistics of the population of that city. The capital of California, which in 1815 was a village with only a hundred inhabitants, contained a population of 150,000 ten years ago, and in 1872 the census showed that it numbered 178,276 souls. Four years later, upon March 1, 1876, the population had increased to 301,020, which was at the rate of 30,686 per annum during the four years. It is estimated that at the present date San Francisco contains at least 330,000 inhabitants. The number of Chinese living at San Francisco has risen from 32,000 in 1876 to over 40,000, so that the white population of the city is rather less than 290,000.

The *Times*' correspondent at Calcutta, in his weekly telegram, says that public attention is directed to the question whether, in the event of a war between England and Russia, India would be in a position to supply a military contingent. The most prevalent opinion, the correspondent says, seems to be that it would be highly dangerous and impolitic to withdraw from India, even temporarily, any part of the English troops, but that this argument does not apply to native troops, seeing that one of the principal uses of English forces in India is to act as a military check upon the native army. The sending of a part of the latter from India would serve, therefore, as a safeguard rather than as a source of danger to British power. The native troops are well equipped, well drilled, and handle the rifle with considerable skill, but there is at present a fatal defect in the organisation, which would have to be remedied before they could be employed against European troops—namely, the serious deficiency of English regimental officers. Should this deficiency, however, be supplied, there is no reason why native soldiers should not prove a very valuable auxiliary to an English army engaged in a European war. India, as a recruiting-ground for such forces, is almost inexhaustible.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"The worth of anything," remarks Butler in "Hudibras," "is just as much as it will bring." There may be persons who think that 22,100*£*, or £881, is too large a sum to be paid for the possession of a Cremona fiddle; yet such was the price realised by a Stradivarius of the date of 1709, which was put up to auction a few days since at the Hôtel des Ventes in the Rue Drouot, Paris. I have not by me the list of the prices fetched by the famous collection of violins formed by the late Mr. Joseph Gillott; yet I doubt whether any of the number reached the sum brought by the Hôtel Drouot Stradivarius. At the same time, a seventeenth or eighteenth century Cremona (with an unimpeachable pedigree, mind you) may be to lovers of music a Joy for Ever, humanly speaking. There are amateurs, however, who admire an Amati violin quite as much as they do a Stradivarius; others who pin their faith to the fiddles of Guarnerius (Stradivarius's apprentice and successor), and others who most highly prize the fiddles of old Jacob Steiner, of Absam, in the Tyrol.

Mem: The sound of a Steiner has been compared to that of a clarionet, and the notes of a Stradivarius to the soft breathings of a flute. Gay must have been thinking of a first-class Cremona when he wrote "When the Heart of a Man;" and Swift may have had Amati in his eye when he improvised his famous pun "Væ Mantua! &c." I cannot say much for the Cremona fiddles of the present day. The last one I heard— dolorously scraping out "Garibaldi's Hymn"—set my teeth on edge. A genuine Stradivarius, so a connoisseur tells me, is, in form, the flattest of all ancient Cremonas—that is to say, the dome, or upper portion, is more depressed than in the Amatis, &c. The veins of the wood should be widely separated, and of equal breadth throughout the whole length of the instrument. Finally, you must beware of forged Cremonas, of which there are, unfortunately, too many in the market.

I learn that versatile and indefatigable Mr. Blanchard Jerrold has undertaken to write a biography of The British Worthy whose recent death his friends have been so bitterly lamenting. Mr. Jerrold's volume will be entitled "George Cruikshank: Artist and Temperance Advocate," and will be issued by Messrs Mullan, the publishers of the "Devil's Chain," and other prolixions of the "Giuxian" genius. Mr. Jerrold's book, which is to be illustrated by facsimiles of some of George's earlier artistic performances, should be a most genial and interesting monograph. For a thoroughly analytic and philosophic study of George Cruikshank's merits as a designer, etcher, and humourist, we shall have, I apprehend, to look to the Germans. We owe to Teutonic critics the very finest appreciations (next to those of Charles Lamb) that have appeared on the works and genius of Hogarth.

The controversy respecting the authorship of the words and music of the National Anthem still goes merrily on; but there seems to be a tolerably general consensus of opinion among those best qualified to be judges that the melody is a very old German psalm tune, which was adapted to English words by Henry Carey, the composer of "Sally in our Alley," about 1740. It is certain (see an announcement in the *Daily Advertiser*) that the anthem "God Save our Noble King" was sung with great applause at Drury Lane Theatre in September, 1748, when poor Carey (he committed suicide, it is said) had been dead nearly two years; and the fact that the musician was throughout his life miserably poverty-stricken may account for the partial obscurity which has enwrapped the authorship of the work which probably was his. The air itself (which is calmly and habitually claimed by Germany as her own) may have been suggested to Carey by the Hanoverian Kapellmeister of his Majesty George II. But where did Carey get the poetry? "Out of his own head," you may obviously reply. Yet I seem to discern the distinct germ of the tone and spirit of "God Save the King" in the following lines in a favourite little old duodecimo of mine (I have mentioned its existence before in this column), bearing the date 1681, and called "The Plot in a Dream; or, the Discoverer in Masquerade: a succinct Discourse and Narrative of the late and present Designs of the Papists against the King and Government."

*Kind Heav'ns defend our Gracious King, till he
Shall livingly refute Gad's "Astrology,
And all the other Romish Calculations
Predicting the King's Ruine and the Nation's.
Lord, let him live beyond the Schemes they set him
I wish, and longer to than they would let him.
Yea, let him live so long, so long till we
His fam'd Successor shal desire to see: }
Then shall he live unto Eternity.*

The sly innuendo levelled at the Duke of York, "the fam'd Successor," is very clever; but is there not a ring of "Confounded their Politics, frustrate their Knavish Tricks, &c., &c.," running through this loyal doggerel?

The distinguished French essayist, M. Jules Noriac, once wrote a book on "La Bêtise Humaine." I have often thought of following suit to M. Noriac's lead with a treatise on "The Stupidity of Literary Men," adding a few achievements of my own in the way of *bêtises* as illustrations. Those who are fond of a *mayonnaise* of mistakes may find in last week's Echoes the following blunders:—In the first place, William Hogarth was not a Cumberland but a Westmorland man. About the Scottish extraction of James Gillray I was right. The savage old caricaturist was the son of a native of Lanarkshire, who had served in the British Army and lost an arm at the battle of Fontenoy. (I have heard George Cruikshank say that his own grandfather fought at Culloden). But the Christian name of the Northumbrian engraver Bewick was, as everybody knows (and as I should have known, but for the moment I blunderingly forgot), not William but Thomas. Not less familiar to me than my own house, and books, and cats are the wondrous wood pictures of Thomas Bewick; and more than thirty years ago I used to work in the same room with a then well-known engraver on wood, old Thomas Armstrong, who had known T. B. intimately, and gave me a rare store of anecdotes concerning him. I have not yet come to the end of this doleful Tragedy of Errors. In Sir Henry Wotton's Latin definition of the duties of an Ambassador, *peregrī* should, of course, be *peregrinē*; but that is a mere typographical error.

The same kind correspondent who sent me the copy of the inscription on the cottage at Sinigaglia relative to Pio Nono's fostermother reminds me that Xenophon related ages ago an affair very similar to that which took place in the last century between General Moreau's cavalry and the Dutch men-of-war. On the other hand, "Ships," my kind correspondent continues, "have never been known to quit the water for the purpose of charging cavalry." I beg my correspondent's pardon. Let him turn to Gibbon ("Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," vol. iii., p. 719—London: Murray, 1876), and he will read how the genius of Mahomet II. "conceived and executed a plan of a bold and marvellous cast, of transporting by land his vessels and military stores from the Bosphorus over a distance of ten miles, uneven ground, and overspread with thickets. A level way was covered with a platform of

strong and solid planks, and to render them more slippery and smooth they were anointed with the fat of sheep and oxen. Fourscore light galleys and brigantines of fifty and thirty cars were disembarked on the Bosphorus shore; arranged successively on rollers and drawn forward by the power of men and pulleys. . . . In the course of a single night the Turkish fleet painfully ascended the hill and steered over the plain." It stands to reason that, during their progress, the Ottoman galleys were "prepared to receive cavalry," even if they did not actually encounter the Byzantine Hussars. I hope that Admiral Hornby, at least, will not forget this passage in Gibbon. It would be rather a surprise to the Russians if the British ironclads, disembarking at some convenient spot on the shores of the Sea of Marmora, were to be conveyed by train-way to some nice little place of re-embarkation in the Black Sea.

Under the head of "Penny Wise" the *Times* has given insertion to a letter in which a correspondent signing himself "Teacher" asks the University of Oxford how they spell "penny." "If with two n's," continues "Teacher," "why do I find 'penny' in their prayer-books? (See Gospel for Septuagesima.) If with one 'n,' why do I find 'penny' in their Bibles? (See St. Matt. xx. 12.)" "Teacher" might have added that the Prayer-Book Gospel for Septuagesima varies in another instance from the Oxford Bible in omitting the opening word "For" in St. Matt. xx. Much hard work seemingly remains to be done in the way of collating not only the orthography but the text of our English versions of the Scriptures. In Prov. xii. 10 (Cambridge, 1819), I read, "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." On the other hand, on the titlepage of "Markham's Masterpiece" (1661), a well-known treatise on farriery, I find Prov. xii. 10 thus quoted:—"A just man hath pity on his beast; but the mercies of the wicked are cruel." From what version did "Gervas Markham" quote? It should have been from the Authorised one, which in 1661 had been fifty-five years in existence.

Again, in the "State Trials," I find that when that obstinate Puritan John Udall was tried at Croydon Assizes (1590) for a libel on Queen Elizabeth the presiding Judge, addressing the prisoner as "Sirrah," sternly bade him remember the 23rd of Exodus, "Thou shalt not rail upon the Ruler of the people, for whosoever doth so shall die the Death." There is no verse to this effect in the 23rd of Exodus in our authorised version; but in Exodus xxii. 23, I read, "Thou shalt not revile the gods, nor curse the ruler of thy people."

Mcm.: There is an excellent article on the various translations and the authorised version in "Chambers's Book of Days;" but I do not find in it the subjoined, which I call from the "Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen." Mr. Curwen was an American loyalist who travelled extensively through England between the years 1775 and 1780. "Through uncommon good fortune," he records, "I have, without the customary delay of two or three weeks, been admitted into the British Museum, Montagu House. . . . Saw the first Bible printed by authority on vellum; and turning to the 91st Psalm, 5th verse, instead of "Thou shalt not be afraid of the terrors by night, &c.," I read "Thou shalt not fear the bugs and vermin by night, &c."

But loyal Mr. Curwen himself was not quoting the amended version with rigid accuracy. In the Oxford Common Prayer Book the 5th verse of the 91st Psalm is given thus:—"Thou shalt not be afraid for *any* terror by night, &c." In the Cambridge Bible, "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night, &c."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual festival of the Gaelic Society will be held this year at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday evening, March 5.

Lord De L'Isle and Dudley has been appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, in the room of the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell.

Lord Justice Thesiger will preside at the forty-sixth anniversary dinner of the United Law Clerks' Society, which will be held at the Freemasons' Tavern on May 29.

The Lord Mayor has issued invitations to a banquet at the Mansion House on March 1, to meet the governor and directors of the Bank of England and the principal London bankers.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador presented Mr. Henry M. Stanley on Tuesday with the diploma of honorary membership of the Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna.

The *City Press* states that there is no truth in the published announcement that Mr. Benjamin Scott, the City Chamberlain, intends to retire.

The fifteenth annual exhibition of canaries and British and foreign birds at the Crystal Palace opens to-day, and will be continued until Friday next.

Lord Carnarvon presided on Wednesday evening at the biennial dinner of the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, at which subscriptions amounting to about £1500 were announced.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have awarded a grant of £10 to the Charity Organisation Society in recognition of the services rendered by the society in making inquiries into cases referred to them by the Admiralty.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in state last Saturday to an entertainment which was given at the Alexandra Palace in aid of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's Turkish Compassionate Fund. The fête was well attended.

The annual dinner of the French Hospital and Dispensary was held last Saturday evening at Willis's Rooms, under the chairmanship of the Count de Kergorley, secretary of the French Embassy. The subscriptions amounted to £1200.

Assent has been given by the Metropolitan Board of Works to the proposition that Cleopatra's Needle should be erected at the Adelphi steps on the Thames Embankment, where the model is now placed.

The tide in the Thames rose very high on Tuesday afternoon, and the water slightly overflowed some of the low-lying parts of the river on the Southwark side. The Whitehall and Adelphi steps on the Victoria Embankment were submerged, and the water rose within a few inches of the base of the model of Cleopatra's Needle.

The Duke of Westminster presided at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, held on Wednesday at Grosvenor House, and urged the claims of the organisation on the support of the public. Resolutions in support of the objects of the association were passed, the speakers to them including the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Peterborough, Canon Barry, Mr. Mills, M.P., and Mr. Rathbone, M.P.

The City Gymnastic Club's Annual Display and Assault of Arms, assisted by members of the leading amateur clubs, takes place this (Saturday) evening at St. James's Hall; and the London Athletic Club hold its sports to-day at the club grounds, Stamford-bridge, Fulham.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., read a paper before the Statistical Society last Tuesday evening on the conditions upon which the commercial and manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain depend, and discussed the question whether there was any reason to think that these have been or may be endangered. The chair was taken by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening, when the election of the following members was announced:—The Bishop of Moray, Primus of Scotland; the Bishop of Pretoria, the Right Rev. Bishop Staley; Professor Dabney, Virginia, and others; after which Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen read a paper on Recent Assyrian Discoveries.

A morning performance will be given at the Olympic Theatre next Saturday, March 2, by the "Inseparables" Amateur Dramatic Club, in aid of the Stafford House Fund for the Relief of Sick and Wounded Turkish Soldiers. The performance is under the patronage of the Duke of Sutherland, the members of the Stafford House Committee, and other gentlemen.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for the second week of February shows that the total number of paupers on the last day of the week was 86,616. Compared with the corresponding week in 1877, these figures show an increase of 871; but compared with 1876 and 1875, they show a decrease of 2313 and 11,848 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 703, of whom 508 were men, 156 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

The Right Hon. G. Selater-Booth, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, opened on Wednesday the new infirmary of the St. George's Union, in the Fulham-road, West Brompton, and, in the course of some observations, referred to the structure as one of the beneficent products of the Act of 1867. The Duke of Westminster expressed satisfaction that so great an advance had of late years been made in the treatment of pauperism.

At the ordinary general meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society held at South Kensington on Tuesday there was a fine display of rare and valuable plants, including many splendid orchids. Mr. S. Jennings, F.L.S., gave a lecture on the cyclamen. The following candidates were duly elected Fellows:—Douglas Arden, F. A. Bosanquet, Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Fielden, Miss C. Godson, Otto Goldschmidt, C. Hanecke, Reginald P. Lemière, B.A., Henry Nixon, T. S. Shadwell. Twenty-three new Fellows were elected on Feb. 12 and twelve on Jan. 15.

The Lord Chancellor presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, held in the Middle Temple Hall, and made a speech strongly advocating the claims of the society on the support of the profession generally. Among the subsequent speakers were Sir John Karslake, Q.C., the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Brett, Mr. Justice Lumley, Serjeant Parry, Sir Henry James, and others, all of whom highly commended the objects of the society and promised it their hearty support. The report read by the hon. secretary, Mr. E. Marcory, pointed out that the association was progressing. Ninety-two new members had been added during the past year, and donations to the amount of £507 had been received, together with subscriptions amounting to £926.

The trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund have issued a report, in which they state that they have received £12,065 towards the general purposes of the fund from an anonymous source. The total amount of the trusts on Dec. 31 last was £677,166. The sum of £72,627 has been spent during the past year in the purchase of freehold property and the erection of buildings. Of this sum £25,000 was paid for the purchase of Rochester-buildings, Old Pye-street, Westminster, belonging to Mrs. William Gibbs, who sold the estate greatly below its original cost, as she felt that this undertaking of her late husband for the benefit of the poor would be better managed by the Peabody trustees than if she had retained it in her own hands. The number of persons in residence at the close of the year was 8658, and the return was 3½ per cent per annum. The trustees are Lord Derby, the United States Minister, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Curtis Lampson, Sir Charles Reed, and Mr. J. S. Morgan.

At Wednesday's meeting of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—the debate on the scheme for the instruction of pupil teachers at centres was resumed, and again adjourned. After another debate, the recommendation of the statistical committee to apply to the Education Department for authority to provide additional accommodation for six hundred children in the City was carried in its original form.—The annual meeting of the London Schools Association for the Improvement of Elementary Needlework was held last Saturday at the School Board offices, under the presidency of Miss Chessar, who denied the accusation as to the existence of the association being detrimental to the interests of teachers.—The committee of the Church of England Sunday School Institute have arranged for holding a meeting of superintendents of metropolitan Church Sunday schools, for the purpose of discussing matters bearing on their special work. The meeting will be held at the School Board's offices, on the Thames Embankment, next Monday evening.

Prizes were distributed to members of the 49th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps at the Guildhall, last Saturday evening, by Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards. Previous to the distribution Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor made a few remarks, stating that 725 members were efficient out of the 730 who composed the corps, and that at the inspection 658 men paraded. After the distribution Colonel Burnaby addressed the men, and said that we had 200,000 volunteers, while there had passed through the volunteer ranks half a million of men, a number equal to the first-class reserves of France. Colonel Moncrieff also said a few words.—The annual prize distribution and concert of the 9th Essex Rifles was held at the Shoreditch Townhall on the 14th inst. Colonel Silver, the commanding officer, gave a satisfactory account of the condition of the corps, which for the past year has returned 526 efficient out of 530 enrolled. The prizes were distributed by Miss Silver.—There was a good muster of the 2nd London Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers, last Saturday evening to practice route marching and tent-pitching. The regiment marched to Hampstead, taking with them baggage and commissariat wagons. On arriving there tents were pitched and rations served out, after a short rest the wagons being repacked, and a return made to head-quarters. Most of the metropolitan corps had battalion drills on Saturday last.—An abstract of annual returns of volunteer corps, dated Nov. 1, 1877, has been issued. It shows the maximum strength of the establishment for the year to have been 210,120.

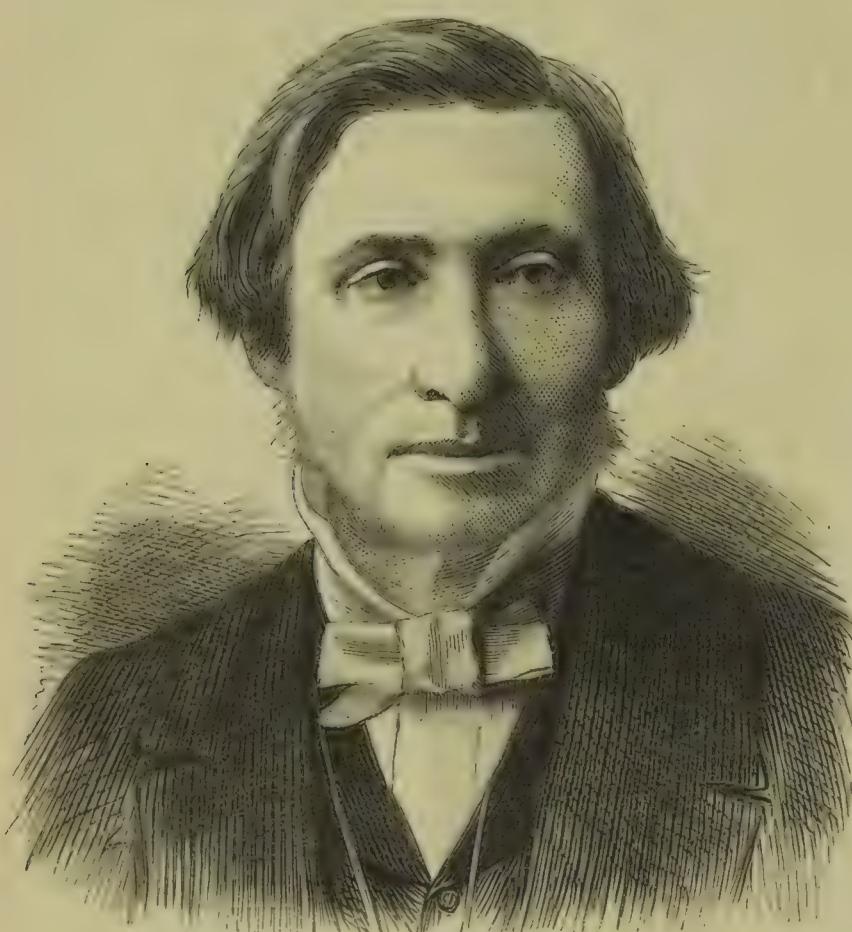
NEW MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

The retirement of the Earl of Carnarvon from the Cabinet has led to the appointment of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Duke of Northumberland has taken the office of Lord Privy Seal, which was previously held, together with that of First Lord of the Treasury, by the Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister.

The Most Noble Algernon George Percy, Duke of Northumberland, was formerly known as Lord Lovaine, being son of the second Earl of Beverley, George Percy, who became Duke of Northumberland in 1865, upon the death of his kinsman, the fourth Duke, without sons of his own. The present Duke is

Roy, a Bengalee gentleman of rank and influence who had embraced Christianity, that Duff was enabled to begin his arduous work. His method was to give instruction, in the English language, first in the ordinary branches of knowledge and school teaching, which he did on the Bell and Lancaster system, already proved most successful in Wood's school at Edinburgh and elsewhere. The results of Duff's treatment of his intelligent native pupils, mostly of the Brahmin caste, were such as brought him a good deal into notice. Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, Macaulay, when he was at Calcutta as Legal Member of Council, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Bishop Corrie of Madras, and other influential persons, were struck with the advantages

comings in the actual result of such benevolent Christian undertakings; but readers of that most interesting biography, the "Memoir of Norman Macleod," may find his remarks upon the subject in the extracts from his Address to the Scottish General Assembly, after his return from visiting the Indian Missions. It appears that Dr. Duff, who had then, in 1872, been carrying on the system thirty-five years, though since 1843 in connection with the Free Kirk of Scotland, could only reckon 206 converts altogether, while he had 3000 young persons, male and female, in his schools in Bengal, with fifty Christian agents, four of them clergymen, at twelve different stations. "As to ordained missionaries, three only have been contributed by the institution since its commencement. The



THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, LORD PRIVY SEAL.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

the eldest surviving son of George, late Duke, by his marriage with Louisa Harcourt, third daughter of the late Hon. James Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, and sister of the first Lord Wharncliffe. He was born in the year 1810, and was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which University he was created a Doctor of Laws in 1842. Lord Lovaine served for some years in the Grenadier Guards, from which he retired with the rank of Captain. He first entered Parliament as M.P. for the borough of Beccalston (disfranchised under the first Reform Act), but represented the northern division of Northumberland in the Conservative interest from 1852 down to 1865. He held office in 1858-9, first as a Lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as Vice-President of the Board of Trade. His Grace is President of the Royal Institution, and honorary Colonel of the Northumberland Militia. His Grace married, in 1845, Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., of Albury Park, Surrey. As Lord Privy Seal he takes precedence of all other Dukes.

The Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, of Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, is the elder son of the late Sir Michael H. Hicks-Beach, of Williamstrip, sometime M.P. for East Gloucestershire, by his marriage with Harriet Vittoria, daughter of Mr. John Stratton, of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire. He was born in the year 1837, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual degrees, being placed first class in the school of law and modern history at the final examination in 1858. He succeeded to his father's title and estates in 1854. He entered Parliament at the general election in 1861 as member for South Gloucestershire, which he has since represented without intermission. He is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Gloucestershire, and was for fourteen years Captain in the Royal North Gloucestershire Militia. He held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department under Mr. Disraeli in 1868, and has been Chief Secretary for Ireland since 1874. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council on taking the office which he has hitherto held, and was admitted last year to a seat in the Cabinet. Sir Michael has been twice married—firstly, in 1864, to Caroline Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. John Henry Elwes, of Coulsoe Park, Gloucestershire; and secondly, in 1874, to Lady Lucy Catharine Fortescue, third daughter of Earl Fortescue.

The portrait of the Duke of Northumberland is from a photograph by Messrs. W. and D. Downey, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; and that of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from one by Mr. Alexander Bassano, of Piccadilly.

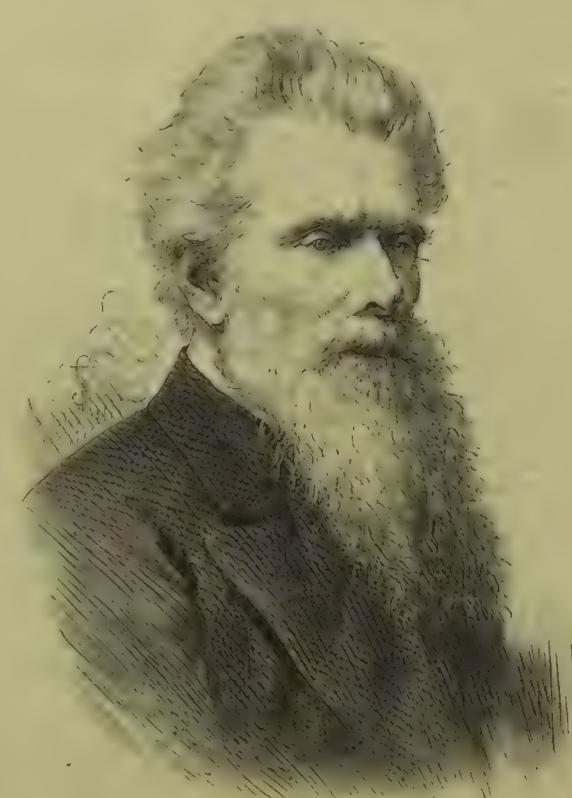
THE LATE REV. DR. DUFF.

The death of the Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., at the age of seventy-two, was announced last week. He was renowned in the history of Christian missionary enterprise in India, as the founder and conductor of an important set of institutions for the moral and religious benefit of the native races. It was in 1830 that the young Scotchman went out there, having been educated at St. Andrews, under Dr. Chalmers and others, to open a high school or college for Hindoo youths at Calcutta. This was a project set on foot by the directing authorities of the Established Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, at the suggestion of the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Inglis. It was by the aid of Rajah Rammohun

of conveying superior instruction through the medium of English—making the Hindoos learn English, as the condition of admitting them to a share in the scientific and technical acquirements of the European world. It has, in fact, been the experience of all since engaged in public education in India that the upper class of natives will eagerly avail themselves of instruction presented in this manner, as they find it profitable to speak, read, and write English, for the purpose of getting employment in the Government offices, the law courts, or commercial houses. The expectations, however, of Dr. Duff and other zealous promoters of English Missionary Colleges and schools in India went considerably beyond that of providing a merely temporal benefit for their pupils. It was hoped that many of their Hindoo students would become so deeply impressed with the truth and value of the Christian religion, that they might supply a large number of native preachers and teachers, ministers and pastors, to impart its blessings to the heathen population. We are not disposed to dwell upon the short-

same general results have been obtained at Madras and Bombay." Without pursuing this question too far, we are content to recognise the great qualities of Dr. Duff, and the great benefits, in the way of educational progress, that he has achieved for India. There are now hundreds of native Hindoo lawyers, surgeons, clerks, and professional or literary men, who have some acquaintance with European science and habits of thought, and can appreciate Western civilisation. Indeed, there are not a few equally enlightened young men of those classes among the native population of China and Japan, and of the Turkish Empire, and in other parts of the East; and it is to be hoped that the truth of the Gospel will yet prevail over Hindooism, Buddhism, and Mohammedanism throughout Asia. But the existing missionary agencies, whether of the Church of England, the Scotch Kirks, Established or Free, the Baptist, Wesleyan, or London Missionary Society, have not yet effected so much as they promised to do in that vast Continent, whatever success they have had in Africa and the South Sea Islands. Dr. Duff, along with many other Scottish missionaries in India, joined the secession from the Established Kirk in 1843. He returned to Scotland in 1864, and became Professor of Theology in the Free Kirk College at Edinburgh; he also founded a college for missionaries in that city, and continued in other ways, by his personal labours and procuring funds, to further that interesting cause.

The portrait of Dr. Duff is from a photograph by Mr. E. R. Yerbury, of Edinburgh.



THE LATE REV. DR. DUFF, MISSIONARY TO INDIA.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

The following on the present position of the newspaper press is from the *Newspaper Press Directory*:—There are now published in the United Kingdom 1744 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England (London, 336; provinces, 1016), 1352; Wales, 59; Scotland, 173; Ireland, 141; Isles, 19. Of these there are 112 daily papers published in England, 3 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 19 in Ireland, and 3 in British Isles. On reference to the edition of this useful directory for 1858 we find the following interesting facts—viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 868 journals; of these 37 were issued daily—viz., 29 in England, 5 in Scotland, and 13 in Ireland; but in 1878 there are now established and circulated 1744 papers, of which 158 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has more than doubled during the last twenty years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 158 against 37 in 1858. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 839, of which 264 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

The Corps of Commissionaires, now an established institution in the country, celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of its foundation by a special mess of its staff last Saturday and by a full church parade of its men on Sunday. The meeting on Saturday was held in the large room of the barracks and head-quarters, near the Adelphi, in the Strand, and was attended by Captain Edward Walter, the founder and commandant; Major Wilkinson, Captain James, and Captain Swinhoe, the adjutants.

THE LATE SIR J. CORDY BURROWS.

A statue of this gentleman, who was three times Mayor of Brighton, and was knighted, in his third year of mayoralty, at the request of his fellow-townsmen, has been erected in the grounds of the Royal Pavilion. Sir John Cordy Burrows was a son of Mr. Robert Burrows, of Ipswich, and was born in 1813. He was a member of the medical profession, a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, and had a good practice at Brighton, where he was much esteemed both for his professional and his personal merits. He took a leading part in all works of local public usefulness; the establishment of the 1st Brigade of Sussex Volunteer Artillery, the Fine-Arts Exhibition, the hospitals and dispensaries of the town, and the arrangements for holding the Congress of the British Association at Brighton. These and other claims to remembrance are now embodied in the erection of his statue, which has been modelled and executed in fine Carrara marble by an accomplished sculptor, Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A. The figure itself, of which we give an illustration, is about 7 ft. high, and is considered a faithful, characteristic, and spirited likeness; it is placed on a block of granite, the height of the whole, statue and pedestal, being 13 ft. or 14 ft. The ceremony of unveiling this statue was performed on Thursday week by the present Mayor of Brighton, Mr. Alderman Mayall, in the presence of a large assembly, who afterwards entered the Royal Pavilion, and heard speeches from gentlemen well-acquainted with the public services and virtues of the late Sir John Cordy Burrows. In the evening there was a reception or conversazione given by the Mayor under the Dome or Rotunda, and in the adjacent rooms of the Pavilion, to which a numerous and fashionable company had been invited. Our Illustration of the statue is from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall and Sons.

SCENE FROM "THE SORCERER."

The Opéra Comique has now performed Mr. W. S. Gilbert's very agreeable and amusing play about a hundred times with unabated success. Miss Giulia Warwick has succeeded to the part of Aline, while that of Constance is now taken by Miss Lisa Walton.

The Illustration represents the situation near the close of the first act, where Mr. John Wellington Wells, the cockney magician, pours the love-philtre from a phial into a teapot, from which a mysterious light flashes out. The two lovers, Alexis and Aline, are looking on in anxious expectation of the promised effect of the potion, which is to be afterwards distributed among the villagers, who then fall in love one with another, regardless of age or station; the result leading to some farcical incongruities. The scene illustrated is a rich burlesque on some operatic incantations, the whole piece being an amusing caricature, which is made the vehicle of much pungent satire and playful wit, as we remarked in our notice of it and of the very clever music which Mr. Arthur Sullivan has written to it.

The new operetta, by Mr. James Albery, with music by Mr. Cellier, which is called "The Spectre Knight," of which we gave a favourable account last week, continues to please the audience at this theatre.

WATER SUPPLY OF TOWNS.

The Prince of Wales has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts:—
Clarence House, St. James's, Jan. 30. Sir,—The



STATUE OF THE LATE SIR CORDY BURROWS,
IN THE PAVILION GROUNDS, BRIGHTON.

supply of pure water to the population is at the present time exciting deep interest throughout the country. Our great cities and populous towns, such as Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and others, are, each for itself, taking steps to obtain an improved and increased supply, while the metropolis is seeking further powers from the Legislature with the same object in view. The smaller towns and villages are dependent on accidental sources of supply, and in many instances these are wholly inadequate for health and comfort. While the larger populations are striving, each independently and at enormous cost, to secure for themselves this article of prime necessity, the smaller localities must make the best shift they can, and in many instances are all but without supply at all. Under these circumstances, I would draw the attention of the Council to the subject, and suggest whether, at the present time, great public good would not arise from an open discussion of the question in the Society's rooms, with a view to the consideration of how far the great natural resources of the kingdom might, by some large and comprehensive scheme of a national character adapted to the varying specialities and wants of districts, be turned to account for the benefit not merely of a few large centres of population, but for the advantage of the general body of the nation at large. I have the honour to be, Sir, yours faithfully, ALBERT EDWARD P., President of the Society of Arts."

This communication was laid before the council at their last meeting, and it was resolved that a committee be formed to consider the best means of carrying into effect the proposition of the Prince of Wales, and that the secretary be desired to inform his Royal Highness that the council would take immediate steps to secure the discussion of the subject as suggested. The following is the reply sent in accordance with these instructions:—"Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Feb. 13. Sir,—I am directed by the council of this society to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of Jan. 30, addressed to the chairman, and to express to your Royal Highness their high estimation of the importance of the subject which your Royal Highness has brought to their consideration. It will afford the council much gratification to carry out your Royal Highness's most valuable suggestion, and they will at once take steps for securing a public discussion on this subject. I have the honour to be, Sir, your Royal Highness's most obedient servant, P. LE NEVE FOSTER, Secretary."

Dr. Saunders, the public analyst for the City, reports that during the past six months he analysed the following articles:—Thirty-six samples of milk, nine of well water, five of whisky, two of preserved peas, three of pickles, one of preserved raspberries, two of coffee, four of butter, twelve of charcoal, and three of disinfectants (Cooper's salts), all of which were obtained by the sanitary inspectors, and for which no fees were paid. All were fairly genuine and unadulterated, excepting that some of the milks were poor in quality, and that in one case of preserved green peas he found minute traces of copper, which, estimated as a sulphate of that metal, would amount to only 1·2 per cent of the bulk, a quantity not sufficient to warrant a prosecution with any chance of conviction. Dr. Saunders also made microscopical examinations of fifteen samples of arrowroot, two of sago, two of quinine, two of mustard, and one of a material sold to mix with coffee under the name of "burnt figs," and found them of varying degrees of quality, but not otherwise impure or unfit for food.



SCENE FROM "THE SORCERER," AT THE OPÉRA COMIQUE.

ARMY RECRUITING.

The Inspector-General of Recruiting, in his report for the year 1877, states that the number of recruits raised during the twelve months has been more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the service, and the Army has never fallen below its establishment strength. This is regarded as an especial ground for satisfaction, "when it is considered that, in addition to the ordinary casualties which occur by death, desertion, discharge, and completion of service, so many men of over three years and under six years' service have been permitted to join the reserve before they served six years with the colours." The number of recruits raised in 1877 amounted to 28,728, being only 642 less than the preceding year, which was exceptionally large. In consequence of the readiness with which recruits were offering themselves, it was deemed advantageous to raise the minimum standard of height for the infantry from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 5 in., and the chest measurement from 33 in. to 34 in., in order to obtain men of a better physique. The Inspector-General, whilst induced to believe that the condition of recruiting and the abundant supply of men are sure indications of the increasing popularity of the service, and show that its advantages are duly appreciated, as they have become more generally known, expresses himself at the same time fully aware that the unfortunate depression in trade and the consequent want of employment are not to be lost sight of. The report notices the continuance of the crime of desertion, and calls for as "efficient a safeguard to the public purse as formerly existed, and for which no adequate substitute has been devised."

Lord Dunsany gave an address on the 15th inst. at the Royal United Service Institution upon the modern mode of naval warfare, with especial reference to the use of torpedoes, and in the course of his remarks he laid it down that anything which exploded suddenly and by mechanical means destroying masses of men was unfair.

After a prolonged illness, Mr. Longdon Mackmurdo Rogers, formerly of the Bombay Horse Artillery, H.E.I.C.S., died on the 17th inst., in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. Rogers went to America in 1846, and established the firm of Willmer and Rogers, which shortly became large importers of English newspapers and other publications. In order to give more satisfaction to the public in the United States and to the publishers in England, Mr. Rogers returned to this country in 1859, and established the London house, which he conducted with success to the beginning of the long illness which ended in his death.

Madame Rachel appeared for the second time last Saturday before Mr. Newton, at Marlborough-street Police Court, charged with having obtained by fraudulent pretences jewellery of the value of £200 from Mrs. Pearce. Upon being re-examined, Mrs. Pearce said the defendant told her that she would be disfigured for life unless the cure of "finishing" was completed; and under this impression she parted with her property as a security for the sum she was to pay. Mr. Pearce was afterwards examined, and also Mr. Sheldrick, who, on behalf of Mr. Attenborough, advanced to the defendant, from whom he received Mrs. Pearce's jewellery, the sum of £50. A remand was again granted, bail being required in two securities for £750 each.

The new editions, for the year 1878, of Debrett's valuable books of reference, for information concerning all the distinguished persons in this realm, have been compiled and revised with the same accuracy that has been found in previous editions. There is a volume containing the "Peerage and Titles of Courtesy," and one of the "Baronage and Knighthood;" and there is a larger volume, which includes both, that is to say, all the titled classes together, numbering seven or eight thousand persons in the United Kingdom. The editor has carefully taken note of all the changes in family relations, in social position or official preferment, during the past twelvemonth. We can equally recommend another well-known book of similar character and proved utility, "Dod's Parliamentary Companion," which is now in its forty-sixth year of publication. It is well to observe that nearly one hundred new members have been added to the House of Commons since the last general election.

The fifty-seventh annual general court of the governors of Charing-cross Hospital was held at the hospital on the 13th inst., under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Bosanquet, one of the treasurers. The great feature of the past year has been the reopening of the hospital in its enlarged and remodelled state by the Prince and Princess of Wales. During the year 1500 in-patients and 17,845 out-patients were treated, and of these 4606 were cases of accident and emergency. The whole of the roadways adjacent to the hospital have been paved with wood. Owing to the advancing reputation of the medical school, there has been a large influx in the number of students, which has rendered it absolutely requisite to take steps for providing improved school premises in the immediate neighbourhood. The nursing and domestic arrangements are still intrusted to the Sisterhood of St. John, who act under the direction of the Bishop of London; and the council speak most highly of the manner in which these most important departments have been conducted during the past year. Sir Joseph Fayer has been elected to the office of consulting physician. The institution at present contains 180 beds, but carefully-considered plans have been provided for increasing the number to 300, or even 350 beds. The sum of £50,000 is required for the contemplated extension, which it is proposed to raise in five years.

There were 2447 births and 1927 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 124 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 219, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 24·8 and 26·4 per thousand, further rose to 28·1, a higher rate than has prevailed in London in any week since the beginning of April last. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 33 and 55 in the two preceding weeks, were 47 last week, of which 20 were certified as unvaccinated and 12 as vaccinated, while in the remaining 15 cases the medical certificates of the cause of death omitted to give any information. There were 43 deaths from measles, 32 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 124 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever; and 14 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 418 and 502 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 544 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 115; 347 resulted from bronchitis, and 122 from pneumonia. In Greater London 2967 births and 2251 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 34·8 and 26·4 per 1000 of the population. Three fatal cases of smallpox were registered in West Ham, one in Leyton, one in Chigwell, one in Edmonton, and one in Brentford registration sub-districts. The mean temperature was 2·6 deg., and 3·7 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 8·2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 68·7 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to 11·9 per cent of its possible duration.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Badcock, Baynes Edward, to be Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Benwell, Henry; Vicar of Woodhall, Lincolnshire.
Cahusac, C. W.; Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge; Vicar of Astwood.
Calvert, William Bainbridge; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Dixon, James; Perpetual Curate of Berse Drelincourt, Denbigh.
Dowty, G.; Rector of Stockleigh English.
Edwards, Henry; Vicar of Linthwaite.
Gardiner, E. I.; Rector of Newbury.
Gray, George Holmes; Minor Canon and Sacrist of Carlisle Cathedral.
Hardman, Joseph William; Perpetual Curate of St. Katharine's, Felton Common Hill, Somersethire.
Harris, William Chambers; Vicar of Marchwood.
Heylar, Wynham Hugh; Rector of Sutton Bingham.
Heurtley, Charles A.; Rector of Ashington, Sussex.
Hill, Fergus; Vicar of St. Luke's, Miles Platting.
Hippisley, John; Rector of Cameley.
Hopkins, William Robert; Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen the Martyr, Moulton, Cheshire.
Johnson, William Cowper; Honorary Canon in Norwich Cathedral.
Lloyd, Torwerth Grey; Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Ailesbury.
Macduff, Alexander R.; Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Newton-le-Willows, Liverpool.
MacGregor, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Mathias's, Liverpool.
Mapleton, David; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
March, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Walsall.
Marriott, S. J.; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Netherthorpe.
Martin, Richard; Honorary Canon in Truro Cathedral.
Mason, James Arthur; Honorary Canon in Truro Cathedral.
Minton, Francis; Vicar of Middlewich, Cheshire.
Ninis, George Wyatt; Vicar of St. Chad, Over, Cheshire.
Ogilvy, Charles W. N.; Vicar of Hanbury.
Oliphant, Frederick J.; Vicar of Woking.
Owen, Robert Deaville; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Perowne, T. T.; Archdeacon of Norwich.
Philpotts, Thomas; Honorary Canon in Truro Cathedral.
Piddocke, Morris; Vicar of Kirknewton.
Pigott, George William; Rural Dean of Wrockwardine, Salop.
Purcell, W. H. D.; Vicar of Littleham-cum-Exmouth.
Rogers, Saltren; Honorary Canon in Truro Cathedral.
Rowdon, F. R.; Rector of Birchanger.
Smith, Charles; Vicar of Denham, Suffolk.
Smith, Clement; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Awbridge.
Standen, William; Vicar of Long Sutton.
Swindell, G. D.; Minister of Christ Church, Dudley.
Taylor, Richard Vickerman; Perpetual Curate of Melbecks.
Temple Henry; Honorary Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Thomas, Alfred Thomas; Rector of Efenechtyd, Denbigh.
Thynne, Arthur Christopher; Honorary Canon in Truro Cathedral.
Tyre, Frank Barker; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Liverpool.
Vautier, R.; Honorary Canon of Truro.
Walker, Onebye Robert; Vicar of Moulton.
Warburton, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Aintree, Lancashire.
Wayne, William H.; Rector of Willey and Perpetual Curate of Barrow.
White, John; Vicar of Lepton.
Wickham, F. P.; Rector of Abbot Stoke.
Winlaw, William; Rector of Morden.—*Guardian.*

The *Guardian* announces the death, after a short illness, of the wife of the Bishop of Melanesia.

There was a large gathering of the leading Church people of Sheffield last Monday, on the occasion of a presentation to the late Vicar, the Rev. Canon Hill, who has been recently elevated to the bishopric of Sodor and Man. The presentation took the form of a handsome carriage and £500.

Dean Stanley, in giving a lecture on the Papal Office on Tuesday evening to a large congregation at the Union Chapel, Compton-terrace, Islington, was seized with indisposition, and compelled to desist from the reading of his manuscript, which he handed to the Rev. Dr. Allon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at a meeting, held at Lambeth Palace on Monday, at which it was resolved to start a movement for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in China; and a committee was appointed to make an appeal to the people of England. A subscription list has been opened at the National Provincial Bank of England.

The revisers of the authorised version of the New Testament met on Tuesday in the anteroom to the Jerusalem Chamber, and sat for seven hours. Fifteen members were present, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol being in the chair. The company carried on their second revision to the third chapter of the Second Epistle to Timothy.

The Rev. Llewellyn Jones, Rector of Little Hereford, near Tenbury, has accepted the bishopric of Newfoundland, in succession to Bishop Kelly. The appointment has been made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to whom the selection of the new Bishop was delegated by the authority of the diocesan Synod of July last.

A debate began at the Convocation of York on Tuesday on a motion by the Bishop of Carlisle for a revision of the principles of legislation upon matters affecting the Church. The Bishop proposes that ecclesiastical legislation shall in all cases be initiated by Convocation, whose canons and constitutions shall have the force of law, unless vetoed within a limited time by Parliament. Amongst the petitions presented to the Synod at the opening of the sitting were several against allowing the use of burial services other than those of the Church of England in parochial churchyards.

The annual meeting of the board of management of the Bishop of London's Fund was held on Tuesday. It was stated that the ordinary receipts of the year exceeded £23,000, one third of which had been appropriated to living agents, and two thirds to the provision or enlargement of churches, mission buildings, and schools. During the fourteen years of its existence the fund has supplied more than a hundred new parishes in the metropolis with churches and other buildings for religious purposes, and has maintained missionary clergy and lay agents in a large number of parishes.

Lord Henry Scott, M.P., son of the Duke of Buccleuch, the patron of the living, opened the new school of St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, on the 15th inst. He spoke of the large-hearted munificence of the late Rector, the Rev. John Back (now in Egypt), who has, to a great extent at his own cost, made this a model parish, with a pretty church, girls' and infants' schools, a good mission-hall, with workmen's club (in Great Ormond-yard). To this group the new school has been added, a sum of money having been obtained from the Metropolitan Board of Works for the former smaller building in Theobald's-road. A debt of nearly £1000 remains to be paid, for which Mr. Back has also made himself responsible.

A new and beautiful stained-glass window was on Monday afternoon unveiled in the venerable church of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, by the Lord Mayor, in the presence of a large company. The window, designed and executed by Mr. Alexander Gibbs, consists of ten compartments, bearing the effigies of ten eminent citizens whose ashes repose within the church, and bearing the arms of the various companies to which these persons belonged. The first effigy is that of Sir John Crosby; the second that of Sir Andrew Judd, the founder of Tunbridge Schools; the third, Martin Bond, one of the first and most successful of early merchant adventurers; succeeded by those of Sir W. Pickering, the eminent ambassador of four successive Sovereigns; Sir T. Gresham, Sir John Spencer, Sir Julius Caesar, Gentile, Hook, and Bancroft. Dr. Cox gave the history of the window, towards the cost of which the Grocers', Skinners', Haberdashers', Mercers', Clockmakers', and Drapers' Companies contributed, as well as the Marquis of Northampton

and "a lady of high distinction." There is at present, however, a deficiency of something like £100. The Lord Mayor gave a brief address, in which he said that the Rev. Dr. Cox had the hearty thanks of the whole Bishopsgate ward for the great exertions he had displayed in the restoration of that, probably the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in the City.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting on Monday at the Society's house, 7, Whitehall, the Rev. John Evans in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Ayres Quay, St. Stephen, in the parish of Deptford, near Sunderland; Carnheden, in St. David's; Eldon, in the parish of Auckland, near Darlington; and Swansea, St. John's. Rebuilding the churches at Heswall, near Neston, Chester; Langho, near Blackburn; and Long Ditton, near Kingston-on-Thames. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Axbridge, Somerset; Broughton Gifford, near Melksham, Wilts; Casco, near Presteign, Brecon; Great Glenham, near Wickham Market, Suffolk; Huish, near Marlborough, Wilts; and Tanworth, near Hockley-leath, Warwick. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards reseating and restoring the church at North Leverton, near Lincoln, was increased. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission House Fund towards building, &c., school or mission churches at Cressbrook, in the parish of Tideswell, near Sheffield; Haggerston, St. Paul, Middlesex; Hammersmith, St. Thomas, Middlesex; Hightown, near Wrexham; and Marshland, in the parish of Walpole, near Wisbeach. The grants made from this special fund are miserably small, owing to its being exhausted.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Rev. William Ince, M.A., late scholar of Lincoln College, Oxford, sub-rector and tutor of Exeter College, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford, to be Canon of Christchurch and Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford University. Professor Bonamy Price has been re-elected by Convocation to the Professorship of Political Economy, vacant by the expiration of his second term of five years. The Hody exhibitions, founded at Wadham, have been awarded as follow:—Hebrew, Mr. James Nisbett Swann, commoner of Wadham; Greek, Messrs. Cecil William Jones and Alfred Percival Moore, scholars of Wadham. The exhibition given by the Grocers' Company for unattached students has been awarded to Albert William Webb; honourable mention, Messrs. Davenport and Besant. Mr. G. W. Griffith, of Abingdon School, has been elected to an Abingdon scholarship at Pembroke.

The Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter, Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, has been elected to the Hulsean Lectureship for the present year at Cambridge. The Craven Scholarship, open to the University, has been awarded to H. R. Tottenham, scholar of Trinity College; and the Browne Scholarship to E. C. Perry, scholar of King's College. The exhibition offered to non-collegiate students or candidates intending to enter as non-collegiate students by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers for proficiency in physical science has been awarded to J. G. McCubbin, educated at the Manchester Grammar School. Proxime accessit—A. G. Earl, of the High School, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The King's College Lectures for Ladies have begun with much promise of success. There have been 400 entries already received; and classes are at work in Scripture and Church history, logic and moral philosophy; English, French, German, and Latin; ancient and modern history, and botany. Other classes are contemplated, and are only waiting for a sufficient number of applications, or for the power of making suitable provision, especially for experimental science. It is understood that the present arrangements are tentative, and that, encouraged by this successful commencement, the executive committee are hoping before long to secure some building of their own. Meanwhile, they have been greatly indebted to the Vicar and the Vestry of Kensington for giving them the opportunity of so successful a start.

The council of the City of London College have arranged to supplement their science classes with a course of six popular lectures bearing upon the application of science to the wants of daily life among the industrial classes. The course will begin on Saturday, March 2, and will be illustrated by numerous experiments in mechanics, physics, and chemistry. These lectures have been prepared by Mr. Thomas Twining, for many years one of the vice-presidents of the Society of Arts. The office of reader will be undertaken by Mr. Henry Adams, professor of engineering, and that of demonstrator by Mr. H. Maiden, a science teacher. The admission fee has been fixed at one shilling for the course of six lectures. Mr. Twining offers prizes to the value of £2, among every ten candidates who offer themselves for examination upon the topics of the lectures.

The Rev. L. S. Calvert, M.A., Mathematical Tutor of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, formerly second master of Donington Grammar School, has been appointed to the head mastership of the Grammar School, Batley, Yorkshire.

A deputation from the Commons Preservation Society waited upon the First Commissioner of Works on Wednesday to urge the importance of securing as an open space 750 acres of land in Epping Forest which had been inclosed, and of which the Commissioners had recommended that the grantees should continue possessed subject to a rent charge, and to its purchase at a market value. The members of the deputation stated that they would prefer no bill at all to one with such a provision as this. M. Noel said a measure had been prepared, and he promised to consider the representations which had been made.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and the numbering of houses in the Metropolitan area:—New North-street and Chapel-street, Shoreditch, will be incorporated under the name of Scruton-street, E.C., and the houses re-numbered; Prince's-street, Drury-lane, will be called Kemble-street, W.C., and the houses re-numbered. The name of Shepton-street, S.E., has been sanctioned for a new street to lead out of High-street, Peckham, into Back-walk, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected or other obstructions caused to the free use of the street by the public. The irregularly numbered houses in Eagle Wharf-road, Shoreditch, will be re-numbered with consecutive numbers. The houses in South-street, Park-lane, will be re-numbered at the close of the present Session of Parliament. The road leading from London Lane to Lamb-lane, Hackney, at present known by the name of Grosvenor-terrace, will be re-named Mentmore-terrace, E. Bath-street, John-street, and William-street, Shoreditch, will be incorporated under the name of Revington-street, E.C., and the houses re-numbered.

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On Feb. 27 (One Shilling), No. 219, THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for MARCH. With Illustrations by George Du Maurier and Frank Dicksee. CONTENTS.

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The archaeological and topographical explorations of Dr. Schliemann in the Troad and in the Peloponnesus should not make us entirely forgetful of those achieved by our countryman, Mr. J. T. Wood, on the site of one of the greatest examples of later Greek civilisation, and one of the earliest scenes of Apostolic Christian missionary work, on the coast of Asia Minor. We have only been enabled, as yet, to bestow a cursory notice upon Mr. Wood's important volume, published by Messrs. Longmans, which relates his *Discoveries at Ephesus, including the Site and Remains of the Great Temple of Diana*. Some account of it may here fitly precede our review of Dr. Schliemann's work on his discoveries at Mycenæ. The names of Chersiphron and Metegenes have come down to us as the architects of the Great Temple of Diana of the Ephesians. To send his name down to posterity, as being at least notorious, Herostratus managed to set fire to the temple, and destroyed the splendid fabric. This event, happening on the same night as Alexander the Great was born, obtained an additional notoriety; but a name better deserving now to be celebrated is that of the man who has recently discovered its site, which had been lost and forgotten. The complete absence of any trace of the temple, and the puzzling mystery as to how such a vast structure could entirely disappear, had long excited the curiosity of the world; and the many efforts to find the spot on which it stood, and the failure to gain the slightest clue to it, naturally give a stronger sense of satisfaction at the ultimate success, and add a brighter halo to the achievement. While the Ephesian Temple is remembered the name of Mr. Wood will not be forgotten. There were a number of important questions which could only be solved by finding this celebrated shrine. The topography of Ephesus was in many points very uncertain, and their discussion always hinged upon the position of the temple, and its discovery leads us to understand what was formerly dark and obscure. There were questions of architecture to be solved, and they are now no longer doubtful. One of the most important of these questions was founded on Pliny's statement, that thirty-six of the columns were sculptured, one of them being the work of the artist Scopas. In all the remains of Greek art nothing of this kind had ever been found. In the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian the columns had no other ornamentation but the simple fluting. Hence these "columnæ cælatae" were an exception to all our knowledge, and, being so much at variance with the rigid simplicity of style as practised by the Hellenic races, the statement was naturally doubted by some writers. Now, the drums or drum-shaped blocks of which the columns were constructed are in the British Museum, where the sculptures upon them may be seen. Mr. Wood discovered only the base of two of the columns in position; but these two, with a portion of the wall of the Cella and one of the Anta, have been sufficient to determine the point that the peristyle was composed of one hundred columns; and from this it is clear that Pliny's words, that there were "a hundred and twenty-seven columns, each the gift of a King," have not come down to us exactly as he, the writer, meant them, and it is supposed that a comma should be added, to make it read as a hundred columns, twenty-seven being each the gift of a King. Although the temple no longer exists, yet, from what has been explored and brought to light by Mr. Wood, a model or picture of the building could now be easily produced, one which would represent it in nearly all its details. There are some slight differences of opinion among the experts as to some of the minute points; but these are very trifling; so we can now say, thanks to Mr. Wood's eleven years of work, while breathing all that time the fever atmosphere produced by the marshes of the Cayster, that we know what the Temple of the Great Diana of the Ephesians was like. One very interesting portion of Mr. Wood's book is that containing the inscriptions, which are full of references to the religion and the art, as well as to the life of the period. There are many allusions in them to the Silver Shrines of the Goddess, such as Demetrios and his craft derived their wealth from manufacturing. But these statues were not all of silver; there is mention of one of gold, weighing three pounds, "and the two silver deer attending her." Some of the silver images alluded to are described as being of four, six, and ten pounds weight. Unfortunately, Mr. Wood has not the finding of any of these objects to chronicle. St. Paul has given us the name of one of these silversmiths, and Mr. Wood gives us another—Seaptius Frontinus, who seems also to have been a Senator and an Essene, this last word meaning also "priest." That the dramatic art was highly esteemed we have evidence in one of these marbles, which are so vocal of the past. It is a monument "of T. Flavius Sarpedon, the Acmonian and Ephesian, a boy comedian, as a reward for his excellence and his studious training and his care bestowed on his acting, after his victory in the contest at the great festival of the Artemisia." "Studious training" and "care" it may be noticed, were as necessary for good acting in these long past days as they are in our own. The Greek word in this inscription, "hypokrisin," which is used to express acting, may be worth noticing, as it is the same from which our word *hypocrisy* is derived, affording a curious illustration of the idiomatic growth in language. It is strange to be also reminded by one of these stone documents that acrobat is likewise Greek, and that the great goddess had her Akrobatæ, who performed in her honour. Whoever takes an interest in the past, or in the conditions of human existence beyond that of our own period, will derive not only instruction but enjoyment from reading these Greek fragments. We believe that a still larger, and what may be called a more scientific, work is yet expected from Mr. Wood. To the ordinary reading public the present volume will be enough, and we can recommend it to all who may wish to study the details of one of the most celebrated temples of the ancient world.

We have now to acknowledge the publication of *Mycenæ*, by Dr. Henry Schliemann (John Murray), a work of considerable interest, the subject of which is not unfamiliar to our readers. "Agamemnon, who once commanded the Army at Troy," who succeeded to the sceptre which Vulcan had "laboriously wrought," and with which he "ruled over many islands and the whole of Argos"—"The King of Men"—these are the words with which Homer and Sophocles describe the important personage whose tomb Dr. Schliemann declares he has brought to light within the walls of the ancient Acropolis of Mycenæ. This supposed discovery, like the discovery of Priam's Palace and Treasury at Hissarlik, has led to a considerable amount of controversy, and Dr. Schliemann's very positive declarations have met with a large amount of scepticism. Still, it is admitted that the excavations which he made at Mycenæ about a year ago, and the account of which has just been published, have revealed a very valuable and important collection of ancient remains. The gold objects represent—as Mr. Gladstone says in the preface, which he wrote for this work—a quantity of that valuable metal, equal to five thousand sovereigns. Over 3000 objects were found, and about 12,000 fragments of pottery. The date of each of these remains of the past becomes, of course, a

matter of interest as bearing on the age of the tombs where it was found. The style of the ornaments is also of great importance, as bearing on this point. Previous to Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, the only ornaments from Mycenæ in this country were the four fragments in the Elgin Room of the British Museum, and which contained nothing but discs and spirals. These may be accepted as belonging to a very early date, and some of the ornaments just brought to the surface bear a resemblance to them; but there is much in Dr. Schliemann's find which cannot be identified as belonging to the same period, and regarding which it is impossible to speak with anything like certainty. Argos, which although now a distinct place, was a term used by Aeschylus as meaning Mycenæ, had trading connections with the Phoenicians and other countries around the Mediterranean. From the fact that Agamemnon "led by far the most numerous troops," and that his fleet was the largest as given in the Catalogue of the Ships, and also that he was able to lend the Arcadians some vessels—they were an inland race—we may infer that Argos was the principal port for commerce at that early epoch, and works of art would no doubt reach the locality from other nations celebrated for their productions, such as the Sidonians, whose "beautiful works" are often mentioned by Homer. This naturally complicates the questions relating to what should be classed as the art of Mycenæ. The very well got up volume contains such a large and very beautiful series of illustrations that anyone who has knowledge in these matters may study the subject almost as well as if he had the objects themselves before him. The book is in this sense undoubtedly an honour to the publishers. Dr. Schliemann states that he found a group of five tombs; and, according to him, that is the number given by Pausanias as the traditional tombs at his time, and accepted as those of Agamemnon and his companions who were killed on the return from Troy. These were within the wall of the Acropolis, and near to the celebrated "Gate of the Lions;" over these was a circle formed of two rows of slabs, which Dr. Schliemann at first supposed were erected in honour of those buried beneath, thus ascribing a sepulchral character to them. This theory he has since given up, and adopted the suggestion that it was the ancient Agora of Mycenæ, which Euripides describes—"Orestes," v. 919—as having been in the form of a circle. Homer also describes these places of public assembly as circular. In the description of the shield of Achilles, in the eighteenth book of the "Iliad," there is such a place given where a trial is going on, and the elders are described as sitting on a "sacred circle," of polished or smoothed stone; and in the "Odyssey," b. vi., v. 266, the forum of the Phœacians is described as being formed of stone, and that it was "around" the temple of Poseidon. The Forum at Rome is well known to everyone; but until now a Greek forum was almost a thing unknown; the Pnyx at Athens being the only place of the kind left above ground; and its form did not at all agree with what has been just quoted from Homer, nor with the references bearing on the matter to be found in the writers of the Greek drama. From this it will be seen that the discovery of the circle at Mycenæ is not only valuable in an archaeological point of view, but as illustrating at the same time the classic literature of Greece. A drawing of the spot, accompanied with a plan, will be found in the *Illustrated London News* for March 24, 1877. Madame Schliemann's exploration of one of the so-called Treasuries at Mycenæ, which she superintended while her husband carried on the work in the Acropolis, has also revealed to us the details of one of these peculiar monuments, which are so important, not only as bearing on the old Pelasgic architecture of Greece, but also as bearing on the questions of art and chronology in reference to the objects found at Mycenæ. Dr. Schliemann also made some preliminary diggings at Tiryns, an Argive city supposed to be still older than Mycenæ, and where excavations will no doubt yet reward the archaeologist whose luck it may be to carry them on.

Our well-known Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who was commissioned by the proprietors of this Journal to visit Mycenæ, and to furnish illustrations of the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann, has already, in a communication to the *Times*, put in his claim to the merit of having first perceived that the circle of slabs might be the Agora of Mycenæ. Dr. Schliemann himself has, by an inadvertency no doubt, overlooked the first suggestor of the theory. In "Mycenæ," p. 125, he says:—"My esteemed friend, Professor F. A. Paley, has been the first to advance the opinion, accepted by Mr. Charles T. Newton and by myself, that the double parallel circle of slabs, having been in the most solid way covered with cross slabs, must necessarily have served as a bench to sit upon, and as the inclosure of the Agora of Mycenæ." Upon this Mr. Simpson remarks:—"In my notes sent along with sketches made on the spot, and published in the *Illustrated London News* of March 24, 1877, the idea which occurred to me while sketching the remains of a resemblance to the Pnyx at Athens is there given; and the references above alluded to are also quoted as favouring the explanation that the spot was the place of public assembly. Professor Paley's first communication on the subject was a letter to the *Times*, and sent by him to confirm the suggestion made by the Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, and at the same time supplementing the evidence by a reference to the 'Orestes' of Euripides, v. 919, where 'the circle of the Agora' at Mycenæ is referred to. As this is, I believe, the exact statement of the case, I think I may be justified not only on my own behalf, but also on the part of the Proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*—who commissioned me to go to Mycenæ last year expressly to illustrate Dr. Schliemann's explorations—to ask for a correction, and that an exact statement of this matter may be recorded." We are content to leave it precisely where Mr. Simpson has left it, having an entire reliance upon the correctness of his statements.

Mr. R. Brocklebank, president of the Seamen's Orphanage, Liverpool, has offered to bear the entire cost (estimated at £3500) of the erection of a sanatorium or hospital in connection with the institution.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, has bought the screw steam-yacht Pandora from Sir Allen Young, and it is stated that he intends to fit her out for another Arctic expedition.—Professor Nordenskjöld and Mr. Oscar Dickson left Gothenburg on Saturday for Hull, to make the final preparations for the exploration of the Arctic Seas and the journey round the north of Siberia, which Professor Nordenskjöld intends to attempt, as mentioned some time ago.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has received instructions from his Government to resume emigration to that colony, and to dispatch one ship per month until further notice. Accordingly, the first vessel will be dispatched from Plymouth by Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co., for Sydney, on April 8 next.—Messrs. W. T. Weekes and Co. have received a telegram informing them of the safe arrival at Canterbury, New Zealand, of the New Zealand Shipping Company's ship Wanganui, Captain Watt. She arrived out on the 15th inst., having sailed from Plymouth on Nov. 25 last.

FINE ARTS.

DIPLOMA PICTURES AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

Now that the Diploma Galleries, consisting of three handsome rooms *en suite* on the top story of Burlington House, are open, the public who care for such things will soon discover that they contain not only trustworthy materials for the illustration of the history of British art, but are treasures which in themselves are inestimable.

The gallery at the east end, running at right angles to what may be termed the Diploma Gallery proper, is devoted to the works of John Gibson, England's greatest sculptor; for, although John Flaxman was as deeply imbued with the classic spirit and could express it with as much suavity and grace, it was more in plastic sketches, so to speak, and in pencil designs that he excelled than in finished and independent sculptures.

In the corresponding apartment, again, at the other end of the Diploma Gallery, are exhibited certain works worth in each case almost a king's ransom. At one end hangs Giorgione's simple yet unspeakably graceful female figure representing Temperance, and the cartoon of a "Holy Family," full of all his ineffable sweetness, by Leonardo da Vinci; at the other, a large marble medallion group in high relief of a "Holy Family" by Michael Angelo himself. It is, perhaps, all the more valuable to us that it has been left unfinished, because we are thus enabled to see the creative power working itself out before us. The master's chisel has left marks and lines as unhesitating and regular as if they had been produced by some exact engine, instead of the sensitive hand of man. Hammer in hand, he goes at the inanimate block of marble with the thundering power of Thor, compelling it into form; and yet, with the nicety of touch and dainty sympathy of a woman's hand the Titan clothes that form with tenderest flesh, and woos it into beauty. The eye, the hand, the concrete imagination—if the expression be allowed—manifest their excellence here in a manner marvellous and supreme. In the corner of the room at this end stands an antique female torso of surpassing beauty as regards the fall and texture of the drapery.

On the side wall we have Marco D'Oggione's copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," executed 350 years ago, when the chef-d'œuvre of the mighty master was in all its pristine perfection and glory. The original, at Milan, has for generations been all but obliterated, and what little the savagery of soldiers, the ignorance of monks, inundations and perpetual damp have left of it has been so often tampered with and restored that there is scarcely a touch of the master left. If, therefore, we would behold the true spirit of Leonardo, we must turn to D'Oggione's replica on the walls of Burlington House, and spare ourselves the trouble of a pilgrimage to the Dominican convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie.

On the opposite wall—only too high up to be properly seen—is placed Daniel Maclise's immense cartoon of the "Meeting of Wellington and Blucher," which he executed in water glass in the House of Lords. This is, unquestionably, the grandest mural work that has been accomplished in England; and it will doubtless survive to speak of the historic art of the Victorian age when the fresco in the Peers' Gallery has vanished from the walls and left as much of Maclise as we have traces of Da Vinci in the refectory of Santa Maria delle Grazie. Spacious though this gallery is, being some sixty feet in length by twenty in breadth, we think that it is not nearly large enough to show to advantage these two grand works. Twenty feet of additional breadth would be required before the eye could seize with any satisfaction to itself the real proportions and significance of Leonardo's matchless performance, and if Maclise's cartoon is to be studied in comfort, it must be lowered to the same level as the "Last Supper."

Besides the works we have enumerated, there are in this room not only several Sir Joshuas—one especially, a sketch of a female figure, "Theory," seated on the clouds—but also a very interesting souvenir of the first President in the shape of an elaborately carved easel. There are also George Leslie's diploma work, "The Lass of Richmond Hill," represented by a sweet peasant girl; G. F. Watts's very large and very unsatisfactory picture of Cain, surrounded by avenging spirit forms, exclaiming in the agony of his remorse, "My punishment is greater than I can bear." The original model of Sir Edwin Landseer's Trafalgar-square lions is also here. The Diploma Gallery proper, however, as has already been stated, is the room which unites the two whose contents we have just been considering. It is hung with about a hundred and twenty oil pictures of various sizes, a score of engravings and architectural drawings, and nearly as many pieces of sculpture, representing in the main portrait busts. Among the more artistic of the last named may be mentioned Carlini's spirited "Bust of George III.," Baily's tenderly modelled portrait of his master, Flaxman, and Weekes's grandly treated bust of "J. H. Green." The younger Westmacott's "Go, and sin no more," in high relief, is poor and conventional, and a long way behind his father's "Jupiter and Ganymede," a relief which by no means does justice to the genius of Sir Richard. It will be observed that in this composition the eagle clutches Ganymede on each side, whereas in Hilton's large picture, opposite, the future cup-bearer of Zeus clings round the neck of the royal bird as he soars into the empyrean. Calder Marshall's "Infant Satyr," and "Cupid and Psyche," quaintly personified by two little children in the relief of Nollekens, are both classic in name, but they have not so much of the Greek feeling in them as there is in John Gibson's "Narcissus" or J. H. Foley's "Younger Brother," two life-sized figures of great beauty. For real antique quality, however, we much prefer Flaxman's "Apollo and Marpessa." Life and motion are visible in the drapery as well as in the lithe limbs whose beauty it accentuates. Alongside such a work as this, Woolner's trifling contribution of "Achilles and Pallas Shouting" looks exceedingly insignificant. The idea is very palpably borrowed from Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Satan Calling his Legions," which adorns the staircase; but the sculptor fails miserably in attempting to catch the grandeur of the painter. Mr. Woolner has evidently done his best to give the Academy as little of his work as he possibly could. For this limit of quantity two or three precedents are to be found among the painters, and notably Sir David Wilkie; but then, if his "Boys Digging for Rats" is limited in size, the canny Scot has more than made up for deficient quantity by the surpassing quality of his work; and, if Cosway's "Venus and Cupid" is small, it has the qualities of an old master.

One is charmed with Sir Francis Chantrey's portrait-bust of Benjamin West, and quite repelled by Marochetti's dandified presentation of Sir Edwin Landseer. The great animal-painter never looked such a dapper piece of bumpitiveness and buttoned-up-conceit as we have here. "The Falling Titan," by Banks, is surely as original as it is fine and impressive.

As among the sculptures, so among the paintings, the disposition of the man as well as the genius of the artist, may be divined from his works. Sir Joshua does more than maintain his reputation in his portrait of "Sir Wm. Chambers," with his purple coat so full of reflected light; while Gainsborough and Turner scarcely rise to theirs in the landscapes they have

sent in as their diploma works. Turner's, it will be observed, is in his first manner; the two Daniels appear in fairly good form; and Witherington and Creswick look highly-respectable. Stanfield's water is as liquid as ever, but his present contribution scarcely does him justice. This may also be said of Hook, Elmore, Dyce, Eastlake, Frost, Ward, and Landseer. Constable, on the other hand, and Etty, Phillip, Pettie, Armitage, Dobson, Sunt, and Millais are all represented at their very best. Herbert's singing figures look very wooden affairs in the eyes of those who remember Leighton's "Daphnephoria," and yet this best of all our draughtsmen scarcely comes up to his own high standard in his "St. Jerome." Owen's "Boy and Kitten" is very like Sir Joshua. One can almost feel the drawing of the boy's head underneath his cap.

Besides the pictures and the sculptures, there are several exquisitely engraved plates by J. H. Robinson, E. T. Doo, Lumb Stocks, and S. Cousins, after masters each famous in his walk. Altogether, the exhibition is a most instructive one.

The fifty-second exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened last Saturday in the Academy Galleries, Edinburgh. The paintings and pieces of sculpture number in all 1082.

Mr. G. Paul Chalmers, R.S.A., who was found insensible and severely wounded in the head in Edinburgh last Saturday night, died on Wednesday morning in the Edinburgh Infirmary from the results of his injuries. A gold watch and his purse, containing, it is thought, a considerable sum of money, had been taken. Mr. Chalmers was an artist of rising fame, and had contributed several pictures to the present Scotch Academy Exhibition.

MUSIC.

"The Merry Wives of Windsor" has been repeated nightly by the Carl Rosa opera company at the Adelphi Theatre, with a success similar to that which attended its first representation here, as recorded last week. The part of Mrs. Ford has been alternately filled by Miss Julia Gaylord (its first representative) and Miss Carina Cieland, who was very favourably received in her performance. Herr Ignaz Brüll's two-act opera, "The Golden Cross," and a dramatised version of Sterndale Bennett's cantata "The May Queen" will shortly be produced.

One of the special events of our musical year took place on Thursday week, when Herr Joachim made his first appearance this season, at the opening concert of the Philharmonic Society's new series. The great violinist met with the usual warm greeting, and his exceptional powers were admirably displayed in his performance of Beethoven's concerto, and the andante and finale from Bach's sonata in C, for violin alone; Mozart's symphony in G minor, the two completed movements of Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, and Spohr's overture to "Jessonda" were the orchestral pieces. Madame Osgood sang with fine expression the air, "Rose softly blooming," from Spohr's "Azor and Zemira," and the scena, "Liebes-Tod," from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Cusins received the usual welcome on his reappearance as conductor, this being the twelfth year of his tenure of that office, the society being now in its sixty-sixth season.

On the afternoon of Thursday week Mr. Henry Leslie also opened a new season, likewise at St. James's Hall. The programme was a very varied and interesting one, the excellent part-singing of Mr. Leslie's Choir having been a prominent feature in the performance of Festa's fine old madrigal, "Down in a flowery vale," and several modern part-songs. The high training and thorough efficiency of the choristers were again admirably displayed. Vocal solos were contributed by Mdlles. Alwina Valleria and Parodi, Madame Lablache, Signori Talbo, Runcio, Del Puente, Foli, and Monari-Rocca; and M. Musin created a genuine impression by his very skilful execution of a difficult violin fantasia by Leonard, on Haydn's "God preserve the Emperor." Mr. Leslie conducted, and Mr. F. H. Cowen accompanied the solos. Although the occasion was called a "preliminary concert," it may be considered as virtually the commencement of Mr. Leslie's twenty-third season, the subscription concerts of which are to take place on the evenings of Feb. 26, April 4, May 9, and June 13, besides which two grand morning performances are to be given on June 3 and 24, when the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera will appear.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included a fine performance of Schumann's symphony in D minor (No. 4), one of the most characteristic works of his best period. A new concert overture in F, by Mr. Wingham, was given for the first time here, with much success. It is the fourth work of the kind by its composer, and displays the same constructive skill and clever instrumentation as its predecessors. M. Wieniawski's exceptional merits were favourably manifested in the first movement of Viotti's seventeenth violin concerto (in D), and a polonoise of the violinist's own composition. An effective close to the concert was formed by the grand finale to "Loreley," the opera which was left incomplete by Mendelssohn at his death, and which, had he survived to finish it, would doubtless have been one of his greatest works. The important soprano solo was finely sung by Mrs. Osgood, who also gave Spohr's romance "Rose softly blooming;" Madame Patey having sung, with great effect, Beethoven's aria, "In questa tomba," and Professor Macfarren's song, "Lay of the impassioned Huntsman."

Herr Joachim was the leading violinist at this week's Monday Popular Concert and at the afternoon performance of the previous Saturday, Mdlle. Marie Krebs having been the pianist on the earlier occasion, and Herr Ignaz Brüll in the latter instance. At Monday's concert Herr Henschel produced a great sensation by his splendid singing in Schumann's song "Die beiden Grenadiere" (encored) and lieder by Schubert. Mr. Zerbini was the accompanist on Monday, and Sir J. Benedict on Saturday, when Mdlle. Hélène Arnim was the vocalist.

Mr. Walter Bache gave his fourteenth annual concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when, as heretofore, a full orchestra was engaged. Between sixty and seventy of the most eminent instrumentalists were assembled, and their performance of Liszt's "Poème Symphonique," "Orpheus," and of the accompaniments to the same composer's "Hungarian Fantasia" and Beethoven's E flat concerto was an important feature in the arrangements. In the concerto and the fantasia Mr. Bache's well-known executive powers as a pianist were favourably displayed; as well as in his unaccompanied piano-forte solos, Liszt's "Paysage," and "Ballade" in D flat. Liszt's scene, "Jeanne d'Arc" was effectively declaimed by Miss Anna Williams, that lady and Mr. Maybrick having been associated in some two-part songs by Cornelius. Mr. Manns conducted.

The London Ballad Concerts are approaching the close of another successful season (the twelfth), the eleventh performance having taken place on Wednesday evening, when the second part of the programme was devoted to Irish songs and ballads. The vocalists were nearly the same as at previous concerts.

"Elijah" was announced for the sixth concert of the seventh season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Thursday evening; the solo vocalists named having been Misses Anna Williams and Mary Davies, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Osborne Williams, Messrs. Vernon Rigby, H. Kearton, and S. Smith, and Herr Henschel.

Mr. Ernst Pauer has announced a course of six lectures on the Most Celebrated Composers for the Pianoforte, in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Friday afternoons, beginning this week.

Mr. Kuhe's Brighton Festival opened on Tuesday evening with Mr. F. Clay's cantata "Lalla Rookh," and Sterndale Bennett's pastoral, "The May Queen." The solo vocalists engaged for this and subsequent occasions are Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington, E. Wynne, Sterling, and Patey, Mrs. Osgood, Misses Anna Williams, Robertson, Sinclair, and Alltisen. MM. E. Lloyd, Sims Reeves, Shakespeare, Cummings, Hollins, Sauvage, Campobello, T. Beale, G. Fox, A. Jarratt, L. Thomas, and Santley. The orchestra—headed by Carrodus as principal first violin—comprises many of the best instrumentalists; and the choruses are sung by the members of Mr. Kuhe's festival choir, that gentleman, with a few exceptions, officiating as conductor, in addition to his performances as solo pianist, in which capacity his daughter was to make her first appearance at the miscellaneous concert of Thursday evening, when also a new pastoral overture was to be performed, conducted by Mr. W. Macfarren, by whom it has been composed for the occasion. For the previous Wednesday morning a classical concert was announced, including the production of an orchestral "Suite Symphonique," composed expressly for the Festival, and conducted by Mr. Alfred Cellier. This (Saturday) morning "Elijah" is to be performed; a miscellaneous concert is to be given next Monday evening; Tuesday evening's performance will include Verdi's "Requiem;" Thursday evening's programme will consist of Mr. F. H. Cowen's new oratorio, "The Deluge" (composed for the festival), and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives;" Mr. Kuhe's benefit will take place on Friday evening, with a popular concert; and the festival will close on the following morning with "The Messiah."

THEATRES.

Mr. F. C. Burnand avails himself of every opportunity for a new burlesque. The success of "Diplomacy" at the Prince of Wales's led naturally to the parody of "Dora and Diplomacy; or, a Woman of Uncommon Scents," at the Strand. Difficult as the task at first sight might appear, Mr. Burnand has managed to extract sport from the graver text and secure the laugh in favour of his application. The actors have greatly assisted in the fun by adopting the various styles of the original representatives. M. Marius imitates Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Harry Cox, Mr. John Clayton; Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. Arthur Cecil; and so forth, much to the amusement of the audience, familiar with all three. Miss Rachel Sanger as Dora, and Miss Lottie Venne as the Countess, Zicka, were very exact copies of Miss Madge Robertson and Mrs. Bancroft, with such differences, however, as were expedient to vindicate their own special talent. The musical department is an important addition—the songs and choruses, invented by Mr. Burnand, are well set by Mr. Fitzgerald. The whole is admirably calculated to furnish occupation for the one scene into which the entire action is suppressed.

A new farce has been produced at the Duke's. It is entitled "Shanks's Mare." The motive is the love of speculation surviving in an old man called Kiddy, and represented by Mr. H. Jordan, who makes small ventures, and burdens himself with articles to which he is unable to give housework. He takes part in a prize drawing, and gets a prize, the Shanks's Mare of the title, distinguished by the name of Sally, a circumstance which occasions jealousy in his wife. The mare, besides is a skittish brute, and involves her owner in unpleasant responsibilities. Humorous characters and situations bring out the idea involved in these conditions, and provoke much mirth in the audience. The comedy of "Mammon," recently revived, proves to be a success.

A complimentary benefit is proposed for Mr. F. B. Chatterton, whose lease of Drury Lane will shortly expire, together with a banquet, which is proposed to take place on Monday, March 4. The subscription-list is proceeding satisfactorily.

At the Park, the pantomime has given place to the revival of "Peep o'Day," a drama deservedly popular. Mr. Falconer appears in his original character of Barney O'Toole, who is assisted by many members of the Drury Lane company, Miss Edith Stuart supporting the important part of Kathleen and Miss Hudspeth that of Mary Grace. The whole affair is exceedingly well mounted, and does great credit to Madame St. Claire's management.

An amateur performance, in aid of Lady Strangford's fund for the relief of the sick and wounded in the war, was given on Wednesday evening at the Westminster Aquarium Theatre, under Royal and distinguished patronage. The pieces performed were "Miriam's Crime" and Mr. Planché's comic drama "Not a Bad Judge," both being supported by leading members of London dramatic clubs.

AN INTERNATIONAL PEACE TRIBUNAL.

We are requested by Mr. J. Welsh, the American Minister, to draw attention to the following competition:—The Alumni Association of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, offers a prize of 250 dols., or £50, for the best essay, setting forth "the most practicable plan for promoting the speedy substitution of judicial for violent methods of settling international disputes." The essays, each accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the name and address of the author, are to be submitted before the end of the year 1878 to the undersigned, who will report the result of their adjudication at the annual meeting of the Alumni, occurring in the ensuing summer. The association reserves the privilege of retaining all the essays that compete for the prize. The adjudicators are Francis T. King, 76, Cathedral-street, Baltimore, Maryland; James Whitall, 410, Race-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John B. Garrett, 131, North Eighteenth-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Welsh states that the three members of the Society of Friends whose names are attached to this invitation are men of the highest respectability and earnest workers in the cause of humanity.

The Swedish Government has officially denied a report which has been circulated of the approaching marriage of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Princess Victoria of Baden.

The betrothal is announced of Princess Sophia von Metternich-Winneburg, daughter of Prince Richard von Metternich, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris, with Francis Albert, hereditary Prince of Oettingen-Spielberg. The Prince is possessor of an immense fortune; he has extensive estates in Bavaria and Westphalia. The Princess is twenty-one years of age and the Prince thirty-one.

FIGHTING MEN.

It has been said that everyone must be a coward at heart, or people would not make such a fuss about courage; but it is perhaps equally true (that is, about half true) that everyone has the making of a hero in him—if you will give him anything that he thinks worth fighting for.

But this is where people differ so much. The born fighting man thinks almost everything worth a fight—the born thinking man, hardly anything. It is altogether a matter of opinion, and it is perhaps impossible to say which is right—from the point of view of personal interest, at all events. A man who is determined to fight for everything gets many things because his opponents do not think them worth fighting for; and, when they do fight, practice gives him a great advantage over them in the art of combat—and even in bravery, for, as somebody has wisely said, "there is no courage like the courage of having done a thing before." Besides, a real fighting man likes fighting; and what a difference there is between doing a thing because you like it, and doing it as a disagreeable necessity! The lawyer and the shopman, dragged from their desks to the field, cannot hope to have the dash, the enterprise, of the genuine soldier: in the beginning of the American war, how the Yankees—brave men at heart, as in a year or so they fully proved—faltered and fled, at Bull Run and elsewhere, before the practised Southerners, whose officers were nearly all trained military men!

It is perhaps some proof of the progress of the world that nowadays multitudes of people could be found who not only do not like fighting themselves but cannot understand—cannot even believe—that anyone should really be able to enjoy it. But such people should remember that there is hardly any great pleasure which is not altogether incomprehensible to those who have no taste for it. To begin with, may it not be said that as a rule the greatest pleasures are those which involve the hardest work?—and useless hard work, of a kind not agreeable to us personally, must always seem the most unpleasant of occupations. How utterly all Frenchmen—and most Englishwomen—fail to see wherein lies the pleasure of a good, rough and tumble, muddy game of football! To a bad sailor, what can be more horrible than the "capfull of wind" (I believe that is the technical expression) dear to every yachtsman? To a non-smoker, could any habit seem less agreeable than that of half-choking oneself with tobacco? and to anyone for whom figures are mere symbols of hideous drudgery, what torture could be worse than the practice (an intense enjoyment to some people) of going about doing quadratic equations in one's head?

There certainly is a possibility of liking the dangers, and excitement, and the struggle for glory, of war; and it is a life which has—as so many lives can scarcely be said to have—it's poetical side. Most early poetry is made up of its incidents; most early heroes are simple warriors—and rightly enough. War is above all things real; and it is a easy and sure test of qualities the most necessary in an early stage of civilisation. When justice is hardly at all developed, is not at all systematised nor secured, the "ultimate appeal" to strength, courage, and skill in fighting is constant—and has, at least, the advantage of weeding out the weaker members. The ideal fighting-man, if not the loftiest of ideal people, is, at least, a very useful being at that stage of civilisation—he has that strongest of qualities, *nerves*: what Napoleon called "two o'clock in the morning courage;" the courage which is ready for any emergency, does not get flurried, and can depend upon itself. He does not stay to think "too nicely of the event," nor of the justice of his cause—if he did, he would hardly ever fight at all: it is very rarely that any cause is entirely just or unjust. He believes fully in the right of the strongest.

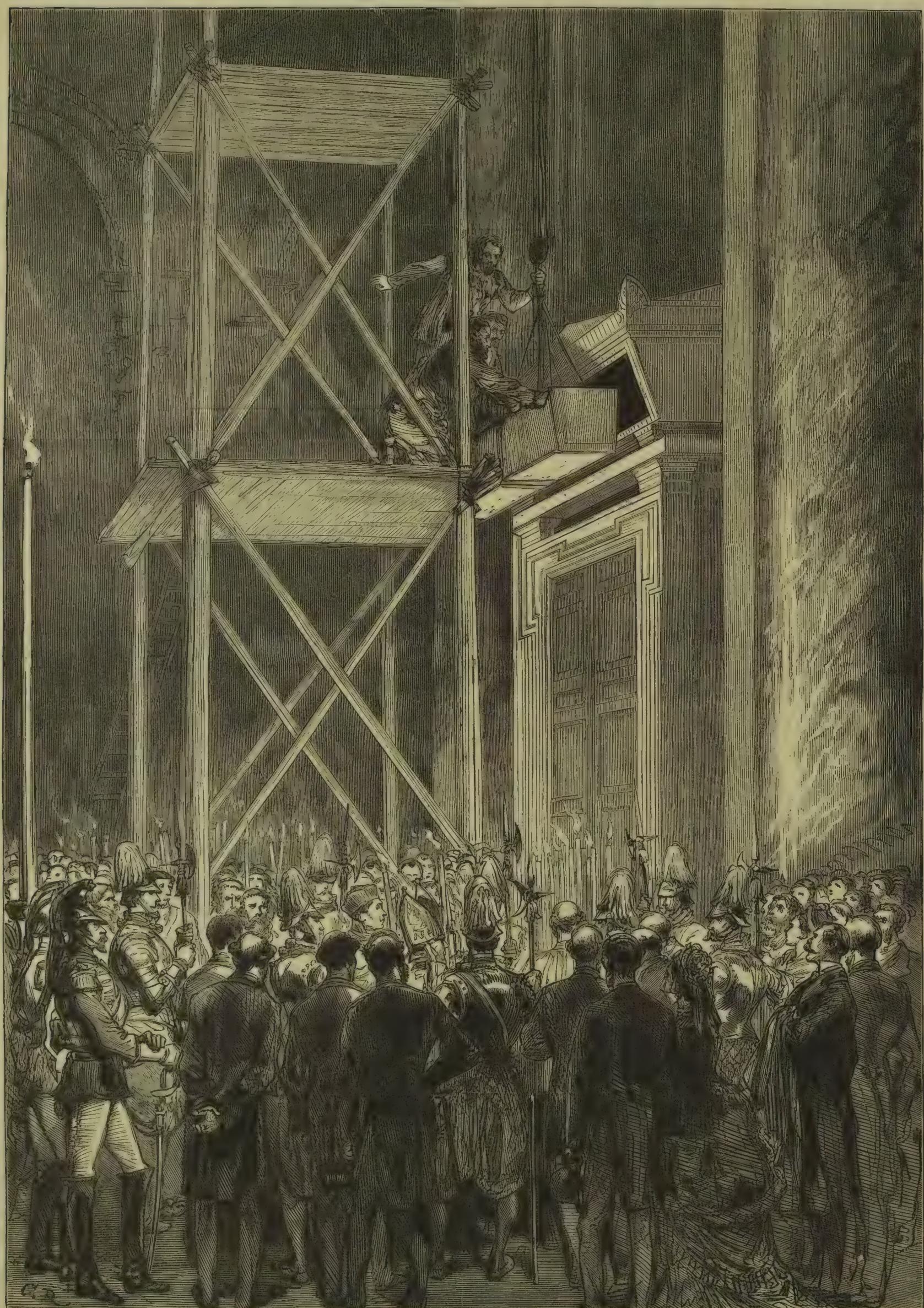
To a certain extent, this is the character of every man of action: he must either not see the faults of his cause, or be great enough to see these faults and to know that it is on the whole best to disregard them for the time. But the ideal reformer is unlike the ideal fighter in that he is possessed with the greatness of his cause, and feels that all minor things must give way to it: with the fighter war is a game, played if you like for worthless counters, in which victory is the only object.

Yet that the fighting element exists, and is even useful, in many great men of peace, no one denies. The grand orator of the Quakers, with all his hatred of war and love of quiet industry, has not the head of a lion for nothing—John Bright is not a safe man to affront. The greatest of American opponents of slavery, Theodore Parker, had a terrible power of attack, which blazed up now and then during his noble life into the real fighting fury. Even the closest study of microscopes and dry bones cannot take the old leaven out of all men of science—look, in the window of the first photographer's shop, at the portrait of Professor Huxley: is it not the face of a man who constantly "stands ready to strike once and strike no more"—and enjoy it?

Of course, a pure enthusiast will often be a very aggressive person, also; but this is perhaps more from a hasty blindness to opposing forces, than from any genuine fighting power. One can imagine Shelley attacking a giant—one knows how Keats, as a little boy, beat a big boy; but one does not think Shelley the wiser for his impetuosity, and one's admiration for Keats would very likely have been qualified had he been thoroughly thrashed for his pains. Want of common-sense sometimes makes a man seem brave, by making him foolhardy; common-sense makes a man brave, by showing him when, if he puts out his whole force, he is sure to win; a higher sense still shows him that victory is not the only thing to be considered—that it may be a bad thing for him, instead of a good, or that whatever good it might bring would be more than counterbalanced by the hideous suffering, waste, and immorality of war.

England has, it may be hoped, almost ended the list of her wars—has become, first among the nations, sufficiently civilised to see that she can do without such things; but for many years she, like all other peoples, must be able to fight. She still, then, needs born soldiers; and there are certainly enough of them still to be had—a glance at any football field will tell us that. Yet she does not seem to go to work the right way to procure them; she does not try to set such men to the employments they are fitted for. The fighting man is, of all people, least likely to be the reading man; yet every one who desires to obtain a commission must nowadays pass examinations—not too easy even for born students—in subjects whose names I will not attempt to spell. How useful education is even to a soldier the German army has shown us; but surely there are in England thousands of ideal lieutenants, captains, majors—I do not say generals—who are kept out of the Army by small and delicate "clever boys;" thousands of fellows who would delight in war as they delight in hunting, who could rule rough men (like themselves) and be adored by them, and show them how to charge and fight like demons, and whose natural love of and instinct for the thing would teach them minor tactics as they would never learn them out of books. These men—in whom a dash of the barbarian still survives—are often an absolute nuisance in civil life, from their very power, which is more often than not misdirected. Can it be that, in our economical age, there is no way of utilising all this force, so constantly wasted, and yet so easy to use?

FUNERAL OF THE LATE POPE PIUS IX.



PLACING THE BODY IN THE SARCOPHAGUS AT ST. PETER'S.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE POPE PIUS IX.

The funeral ceremonies performed in the Vatican Palace and in the adjoining Cathedral of St. Peter for the deceased Pope Pius IV. are the subject of five illustrations presented this week to our readers. These show the appearance of the body when embalmed and dressed for the visitors who came to offer their tribute of reverent affection at sight of his mortal remains; the scene in a chamber of the Vatican, at the private lying in state on Saturday, the 9th inst.; that of the public lying in state, in the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, in St. Peter's, on the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday following; and that of placing the body in the sarcophagus on the Wednesday evening for removal to the temporary receptacle, previously occupied by the coffin of Pope Gregory XVI., above the portal of the side chapel next the choir. The following account of what was done after the Pope's death, which took place on Thursday, the 7th inst., about five in the afternoon, is from the letter of a newspaper correspondent at Rome:—

"All Friday the body of the Pope lay on the iron bed on which he died, with a white sheet or quilt of the simplest kind drawn over the corpse. The room in which it lay was that hitherto allotted to the Camerieri Segreti di Spada e Cappa. During the day the body was visited by scores of nobles and gentlemen of the Court and prelates, who knelt down and kissed the foot. The Penitentiaries, conventional monks of St. Francis had the duty of watching the corpse and reciting the prescribed prayers night and day, without intermission. At seven on Friday evening the process of embalming commenced, and lasted until half-past four in the morning on Saturday. The body was washed by the Penitentiaries. The doctors who performed the embalming were Ceccarelli, Antonino, Petacci, Potali, Battistini, Melata, Sciarra, Capparoni, and Treina. The operation was most skilfully conducted, and when the corpse was dressed, the deceased

Pontiff appeared as if asleep. On Saturday morning the body was attired in the usual white dress, with red mozzetta, and the Roman nobles and their wives and children went in great numbers to visit the corpse and kiss the foot. Most of the great families were represented. All the visitors were dressed in black, and many of them showed great emotion. Sobbing and fainting proved the earnest attachment felt for the departed Pontiff. On Saturday, at four o'clock, these receptions ceased, and all visitors were rigorously denied access to the chamber of the dead. The body was now vested in full pontificals, as worn at celebrations of high mass. It was removed to a couch or bed for removal to St. Peter's. The gold mitre was on the head, and the same small crucifix which Pius IX. had used on his deathbed to bless the Cardinals was placed on the breast. At six or a little later the funeral cortége moved from the private apartments, headed by the servants in red liveries and by the Penitentiaries, all carrying lighted torches. Noble Guards in rich uniforms and Swiss Guards with halberds and plumes were in attendance. The body was surrounded by Noble Guards and priests, and followed by the Cardinals marching two-and-two, chanting psalms and holding lighted torches. Then came a mixed multitude of members of the household, the officers of State and of the Guardia Mobile, and Privy Chamberlains wearing their glittering stars and orders and their golden collars of office. Princes were among them, the Barberini, the Altieri, and Della Regina, and the Marquises Saccetti, Serlupi, and Lezzau. The procession had a fine effect as it moved in



THE SARCOPHAGUS IN ST. PETER'S.



PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER DEATH.

the dusk of the evening along the Loggia of Raphael, and through the Sala Ducale and the Sala Regia. It was the funeral of the Royal Pontiff, perhaps the last Sovereign-Pope the world may see for years. The body was brought by the private passage of the Vatican to the Chapel of the Sacrament, and was laid on an elevated platform with the head towards the altar and the feet close to the gates of the chapel. The service was sung by the members of the Julian choir, and the Cardinals stood around the corpse while the absolution was pronounced by one of the Canons of the Chapter of St. Peter's. Thousands of well-dressed persons, ladies and gentlemen, had been admitted by special favour to the Vatican, and permitted to line the sides of the halls and passages along which the procession passed. Before eight o'clock the ceremony was over and the assemblage broke up, departing by the way of the palace, as the gates of the Basilica had been closed. Great lighted candles burned around the bier, and the corpse was watched by Noble Guards throughout the night and during the following days. Early on Sunday morning the great gates of the church were opened, and people began to swarm in in a ceaseless stream. It was a veritable pilgrimage; but confusion soon arose from the immense numbers of persons who sought to see the Pope and kiss his foot through the rails of the chapel gates. It was a curious contrast. Within the chapel lay the calm and peaceful body of the dead, the face smiling as of old, and the helmeted guards standing immovable at each side, while the Swiss Guards likewise stood erect and silent, their mediæval attire harmonising well with the funereal pomp; outside the gates the surging crowd struggling and panting, and sometimes screaming as the press became dangerous. The troops of Victor Emmanuel were soon called in to maintain order, but had to be reinforced from time to time. There was a good deal of unseemly behaviour within St. Peter's, but no accident occurred."

Another correspondent writes upon this occasion as follows:—
"The aged Pope lies at rest under the shadow of Michael Angelo's mighty dome, and whilst I write all Rome is streaming towards St. Peter's to take a last look at his well-known features. The customary lying in state in the Sistine Chapel has been dispensed with; but the body did remain for some hours in a chamber of the Vatican contiguous to that in which the Pope died; and a certain number of privileged persons were admitted to view it. That was a solemn and a touching spectacle; necessarily far more so than the lying in state at St. Peter's, which began this morning. Within the Vatican the venerable figure lay on a small bed, covered with crimson damask. The whole form was visible, dressed in a white robe, with a crimson tipped trimmed with white fur, and the hood (also deep crimson) drawn up round the head. The features were singularly unaltered, and the lips wore that placid and benevolent smile so familiar to all who have approached the person of the Holy Father. His aged hands, white as marble, were crossed on his breast, and held the crucifix which remained in his grasp during his last moments. The feet were bare, save for a small scarlet slipper just covering the toes, and the faithful devoutly kissed them as they knelt before the bed. Of course, all the members of the Papal Court were admitted, and also the members of the different Embassies accredited to the Holy See, as well as of the aristocracy of Rome. Ladies knelt, sobbing and praying, before that placid form, never more to be moved by tears or smiles. But the most striking and pathetic sight of all was to behold aged

priests and prelates, men who would seem to have outlived emotion, bursting into loud sobs when they came within view of the body. Two Noble Guards stood, motionless as statues, with reversed arms, at the foot of the bed, and, save for the sound of weeping, the chamber was as still as the tomb. Of all this scarcely anything is to be seen by the visitors to St. Peter's. It is a show, a ceremony—a decorous show, an imposing ceremony, but not more than that. The Pope is placed within the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, situated to the right of one entering St. Peter's at the great door, and precisely opposite to the Canons' Chapel, where most visitors to Rome go to hear vespers sung, at least once during their stay. The grille of the Chapel of the Sacrament is closed, and the body of Pius IX. is placed so close to it that the feet partially protrude through the railings, so that they can receive the kiss of the devout. There are tall tapers, and rich hangings, and picturesque guards; and, of course, the magnificent locale of St. Peter's forms an unmatched framework for the setting of such a picture. But here it is the eye that is appealed to, not the heart, as was the case within the Vatican itself. Not the least noteworthy and striking portion of the show is the crowd which surges in at the great doors, and overflows the huge pavement of the mighty Basilica. This crowd is orderly, gentle, very cheerful, and smiling. It shows no flagrant levity; it behaves with no unmanly indecorum. As an Italian lady of high rank said to me yesterday, 'We are a race of ancient civilisation, and we have the defects and the qualities of well-bred people.' No; the crowd is simply, quietly, unaffectedly cheerful. Not that Pius IX. is not sincerely regretted by many. Perhaps more honest and affectionate tears have been shed for him than ever attended the death of a Sovereign Pontiff."

The heart and other internal organs of the deceased have been embalmed and buried in the vaults of St. Peter's, as the Vatican authorities did not wish them to be removed, according to the usual custom, to the Church of St. Vincent and Anastasius.

On Wednesday week, at half-past six in the evening, the Pope's body was carried from the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament into the Chapel of the Canons' Choir, where a funeral mass was chanted; and it was then placed in the sarcophagus, and closed up in the receptacle over the entrance to the choir. The following is an account of this part of the funeral obsequies:

"The ceremony enacted in the grand Basilica of St. Peter's, which commenced at 6.30 last night and ended at 8.45, was solemnly impressive. Perfect silence reigned, save for a surging murmur as of sea-waves, caused by the undulating crowd present, which certainly amounted to 4000 persons. One's ideal of the 'dim religious light' was fully realised; torches flickered only beneath the arches separating the nave from the aisles, while six immense altar candles burned steadily above the shrine of St. Peter, before which twinkled the starry lights always kept burning around the confessional. The body of the Pope was dressed exactly as while lying in state. The Cardinals, after devoutly kissing the sacred foot, issued in procession, preceded by the cross-bearer, from the Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, while the singers of the Julian chapel intoned the 'Miserere.' The remains, surrounded by the Noble Guard with reversed arms, were lifted up by the chaplains of the Vatican Basilica, the senior officers of the Noble Guard sharing with the chaplains the honour of bearing on their shoulders the bier of their beloved Sovereign. The procession, turning to the right, passed close before the bronze statue of St. Peter, halting an instant before the confessional of the high altar, and then, returning down the nave, entered the choral chapel. In the absence of the venerable Amat, Dean of the Sacred College, the Sub-Dean, Cardinal Di Pietro, closely followed by the Camerlengo, Pecci, and by Simeoni, Secretary of State, headed the Cardinals present in Rome, fifty-six in number. The Noble Guards, the Palatine Guards, the Swiss Guards, the Papal Gendarmes, all in full uniform, the élite of the Roman aristocracy, and the fortunate holders of tickets of admission, were on their knees as the procession passed. When the bier had reached the gates of the chapel of the choir, while the singers chanted the funeral mass, Monsignor Folicaldi, Chief Canon, in pontifical robes, blessed the coffin of cypress-wood with holy-water and incense. All who could approach the bier now came forward and kissed the foot, and looked their last on the well-known features. Then Monsignor Ricci, the Major Domo of his late Holiness, covered the face with a white handkerchief, and the chaplains and the chief officers of the Noble Guard lifted the corpse in its shroud from the bier and placed it in the open coffin of cypress-wood already inserted in another coffin of lead. Monsignor Ricci then deposited three velvet purses, containing medals of gold, of silver, and of bronze, within the coffin, which was then closed, and a purple ribbon in the form of a cross placed upon it. The Major Domo affixed two wax seals, the Camerlengo a third, the Vicar-General a fourth, and the Chapter a fifth. The panegyric in Latin, inscribed on parchment and inclosed in a metal case, was deposited at the Pope's feet. After this two Papal masters-of-ceremony spread over the body a red silk coverlet. Monsignor Folicaldi pronounced the last absolution, the cypress coffin was screwed down, and the leaden coffin soldered. On this was the following inscription, surmounted by a cross:—

CORPUS
PII . IX . P . M
VIXIT . AN . LXXXV . M . VIII . D . XXVI
ECCLES . VNIVER . PRAEFVIT
AN . XXXI . M . VII . D . XXIII
OBIIT . DIE . VII . FEBR . AN . MDCCCLXXVIII.

While this was going on, the notary of the Vatican Chapter read the *procès-verbal* of the proceedings, and leaden seals similar to those in wax affixed on the cypress coffin were attached to the leaden coffin. This last formality having been gone through, the two coffins were inclosed in a third, of chestnut wood, and hoisted up to a sarcophagus to the left of the chapel, above the entrance to the choir, from which during his lifetime Pius IX. had caused the remains of his predecessor to be removed to the monument prepared for him. During these transactions the Papal choir chanted the 'Benedictus' and the Psalms of Bordone. The coffin having been placed in the sarcophagus, the workmen immediately walled it up, and the following simple inscription was placed upon it:—'Pius IX. P. O. M.' The Diplomatic Corps, gathered at first round the high altar, were present throughout the ceremony."

There was a solemn service in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican, with a funeral Mass and Requiem, for the repose of the late Pope's soul, on Friday morning, which was attended by the whole of the Papal Court and the College of Cardinals. We shall give some further Illustrations next week. The Conclave of the Cardinals at the Vatican, for the election of a new Pope, was held on Tuesday last, of which some account may be found in another page.

Mr. Lowther, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, was re-elected on Monday for the city of York without opposition.

PRESENTIMENTS.

Almost everyone has some belief, greater or less, in presentiments; and everyone, without exception, must have known many cases in which presentiments have come true. How and why this is I have never seen explained satisfactorily; and it therefore seems almost a duty to try to supply the needed explanation. Whether it will seem satisfactory to others, of course I do not know.

The old simile of the cloud passing over a landscape on a summer day is, like most old similes, a useful one; I will employ it now to make clear what I mean. Suppose you are sitting in a room, at some distance from the window, on a bright afternoon: if suddenly the light seems to go out of everything—the garden without to lose its beauty, the colours of pictures and furniture within to fade and grow dull—though there is no cause actually to be seen for this change, you know quite well what it is; you are sure that, if you get up and go to the window and look at the sky, you will see that a cloud has just hidden the sun. You are quite certain of this, because it has so often, to your knowledge, happened before; though you could give no proof, from the objects you can see without moving, that this is the cause—except that you cannot think of any other.

Presentiments that come true are generally of this nature—of presentiments that do not come true I need hardly speak; they are, as a rule, caused by the simple fact that you are not well, and that your spirits are consequently low. But in real presentiments there is most usually a want of perfect honesty. You say to yourself, "I have such and such causes for being happy, yet I am not happy. I fear some evil, and yet have in reality no cause for fearing it. This is a presentiment." You are not telling yourself the truth; you have some cause for fearing evil, though you will not avow it. Someone has promised you his aid; but when he promised there was a look upon his face which you did not like; it is a thing too vague to tell anyone else, and so you ignore it to yourself; but it is there, and it spoils your happiness.

Sometimes, indeed, this is not exactly a want of honesty to yourself; it is—according to a theory of Dickens's—a forgetting of first impressions. This applies especially to the case just instanced, of a man you cannot—or ought not to—entirely trust. Dickens said that he found that his first impression of a man was always right; that if he instinctively disliked him, and was then won by his conversation or manner to like him, in the end he always found that his original mistrust was justified. During his middle stage of confidence, then, he probably had a lurking feeling which—when the man turned out badly—he would look back upon as a presentiment. (By-the-way, Dickens does not, I think, tell us whether his theory was complete: whether, that is, if he first liked a man and afterwards disliked him, he generally ended as he had begun—*revenant à ses premiers amours*).

There is, it may be noticed, in "Nicholas Nickleby" and, I fancy, in one or two others of Dickens's books, a curious sort of reversed presentiment—an omen drawn from the apparent utter absence of any presentiment. He makes Ralph Nickleby remember, during the walk home on his last evening on earth, how often men have been noticed to be extremely merry a few hours before their death—almost unnaturally merry, perhaps. The use he makes of this superstition is very fine—Dickens's death-scenes are almost always striking—but it is probably a mere superstition. If we go to the great storehouse of typical facts about human nature, Shakespeare, I do not think that we shall find any confirmation of it; on the other hand, all remember instances in his tragedies of sad premonition fulfilled—"but thou wouldest not think how ill all's here, about my heart."

Closely connected with this subject is, of course, that of forewarning dreams. It is said that a society was formed at Cambridge some few years ago to examine as far as possible into the evidence of all dream stories and of all ghost stories; that there was in this society a strong sceptical party; and that the result of their investigations was what may roughly be stated thus—they found insufficient evidence for all the ghost stories into which they inquired, except only those (which many would call dream stories) of people appearing to their relations or friends at or about the moment of death. For many tales of this sort there was, it was said, evidence which any unprejudiced mind must acknowledge to be conclusive—any mind, that is, of eighteen or nineteen, and not practised in cross-examination; for this society was, I imagine, composed of undergraduates only.

But this particular form of presentiment—a dream-warning—happens to be one which is certain, by natural accident, to be constantly occurring. This has no doubt been proved before; but it is some satisfaction to show once again, "by figures," that it would really be very odd, and quite contrary to the law of averages, if deaths were not pretty frequently foretold in dreams. To go into the matter carefully, taking the exact population of Great Britain and the exact percentages required (as far as they are ascertainable), would make a very pretty sum—I do not quite know in what rule of arithmetic—which I am happy to recommend to the attention of the Dr. Birches whose "young gentlemen" have lately returned to them; but a much rougher calculation will answer all practical purposes. The population of the United Kingdom was in 1871, according to the Census then taken, 31,857,338; and, as we may fairly assume that it has increased 150,000 since that time, we will call it 32,000,000. Of these, probably at least a half are dreamers—people who dream either frequently or rarely; babies, of course, cannot be supposed to dream intelligibly, though, *en revanche*, I think children rather older dream more, and more vividly, than grown-up people. Of these sixteen million dreamers some dream regularly every night, others very rarely indeed; but it will probably be conceded that of people who dream at all the average dream quite once in ten nights. (That they remember these dreams is not affirmed; only that, if one of them comes true, it then returns to their memory.) This gives one million six hundred dreams per night in England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands.

Now, there are certain people—generally of excitable and vivid imaginations—whose visions are never of the prosaic folk they know in this world; but are either of demons or fabulous beings, or perhaps of scenery or other impersonal things. These people are, however, I imagine, a small minority; and it is mere generosity which makes me limit the dreams about actual existent beings to one half of the total number. And of these dreams about persons I think it may be assumed—that it is, of course, impossible to prove it—that, at the very least, one per cent are dreams of death. For, one dreams most of people one has special cause to be interested in—and there can be no more special cause than their serious illness.

Thus, there are eight thousand dreams of death in a night in Great Britain (many of them suggested by the knowledge that the person dreamed of is ill)—there are, that is, nearly three million in a year! What wonder that a very considerable number of these come true, and are made a fuss about—the rest being forgotten. What wonder, if there be among them every now and then a coincidence so startling that it is said to "prove," once for all, the truth of presentiments!

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION.

Professor A. H. Garrod, F.R.S., in his fourth lecture on the Protoplasmic Theory of Life, given on Tuesday, the 12th inst., after describing, by the aid of diagrams, the arrangement of the parts of the alimentary canal beyond the stomach, including the liver, the pancreas, and "Peyer's patches," directed attention to the digestive powers of the saliva and its alkaline character, and illustrated its influence upon starchy foods, partly converting them into sugar. He next explained the influence of the gastric juice, of an acid character, which changes albumen, fibrin, and casein into syncytia or acid albumen, and afterwards into peptones, which possess the power of traversing through animal membranes, and so getting into the blood after permeating the capillary vessels at the same time that they are not coagulable by heat. After entering the circulation the peptones are reconverted into albumens, a change which cannot as yet be performed artificially. The methods by which pepsin can be prepared were explained, special stress being laid on the method in which it is extracted from the mucous membrane of the stomach by means of its power of dissolving in glycerine. Experimental illustrations were given during the lecture.

CHEMISTRY OF VEGETATION.

Professor Dewar's fourth lecture on the Chemistry of the Organic World, given on Thursday, the 14th inst., was chiefly devoted to experimental illustrations of the transpiration of water by plants, absorbed by the root and evaporated by the leaves. After noticing the researches of Dr. Woodward, in 1691, he described the methods adopted by Dr. Stephen Hales, published in his "Vegetable Staticks," in 1727, who, among other results, found that a sunflower, having a leaf surface of 5616 square inches transpired 20 oz. of water in a day; and, after experiments made to find out the force with which trees imbibed moisture, states that "though vegetables, which are inanimate, have not an engine which, by its alternate dilatations and expansions forcibly drive the blood through the arteries and veins, yet has nature wonderfully contrived other means most powerfully to raise and keep in motion the sap." Thus, the power of suction in the plant is capable of supporting a column of mercury, in some cases, twelve inches in height. The experiments of Mr. J. B. Lawes were next described, whereby he ascertained, in 1851, that about two hundred times the weight of organic matter elaborated by the plant passes through it in the form of water during its growth. M. Marie-Davy, in 1875, also found that 3½ lb. of water were required for the production of sixteen grains of corn, and M. Hisler calculated that a field of wheat between April and July transpires a quantity of water sufficient to cover the surface of the ground to the depth of 9 in. Professor Dewar next showed, by adopting the spectroscopic mode of investigation used by Dr. Bence Jones, that the rapidity of ascent of fluid in plants, as determined by the diffusion of lithium-citrate, gives a maximum speed of 24 in. per hour. The elaborate researches of Dr. W. R. M'Nab on the transpiration of watery fluid by leaves and the movements of water in plants were then discussed. Among other results he proved that under favourable circumstances a rate of ascent of 40 in. an hour may be obtained, that the upward current does not cease in the evening, that darkness does not materially retard the upward current, and that a rapid flow will still take place in a stem deprived of leaves. The lecture was concluded with remarks upon the enormous heating power of solar radiation and its results, as represented in our coal-fields, from which alone one hundred millions of tons are annually extracted. The English coal-field is estimated to have a mean thickness of 16 ft. If this carbon had to be accumulated on the same area by vegetation it would require at least 20,000 years. A healthy man evolves about 2 cwt. of carbon in the form of carbonic acid annually, and eleven men evolve as much carbon as can be economised annually by an acre of land.

ZOOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Philip L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., the secretary of the Zoological Society, gave the discourse on Friday evening, the 15th inst. After pointing out that "locality" is quite as much a part of the characters of natural groups of animals as form and structure, he explained and illustrated "specific" and "generic" areas, and the doctrine of their continuity. He then treated of "representative species," and showed that, while insular representative species are usually distinct, continental representative species are not unfrequently found connected together by intermediate forms. The only hypothesis, he said, that will explain these and other phenomena of "distribution" is that of the derivative origin of species. But the question is, Are there no exceptional cases of distribution, which throw difficulties in the way of the universal adoption of this hypothesis? It must, said the speaker, be admitted by all who have studied the distribution of species, in any group of animals, that there are many such difficult cases. He then proceeded to describe six instances in the classes of mammals, birds, and reptiles, in which similar forms are met with in widely remote parts of the world's surface, and to point out the difficulties of reconciling these exceptional cases with the ordinary laws of distribution, as based upon the theory of the derivative origin of species. Allusion was also made to the difficulties presented by "tropicopolitan" groups—that is, groups occurring in the tropics of both hemispheres—and by the co-existence of several closely allied species in the same area. The conclusion arrived at was that it is still a subject of discussion whether it is invariably safe to predicate that identity of structure in two species necessarily indicates immediate descent from a common parentage. The discourse was illustrated by numerous drawings and diagrams, and by a series of specimens of birds to exemplify representative species.

HANNIBAL.

Mr. R. Bosworth Smith's fourth lecture on Carthage, given on Saturday last, was devoted mainly to the career of Hannibal, whom he characterised as perhaps the mightiest military genius of any race or time, with whom it were scant justice to compare either Alexander, or Cæsar, or Marlborough, and who, immeasurably superior to Napoleon in all moral qualities, as a general, may be named in the same breath with him alone. Hamilcar Barca, killed in battle in 228 B.C., had a worthy successor in his son-in-law, Hasdrubal, the founder of New Carthage, under whom Spain greatly prospered. After his assassination in 221, the government and command of the army were given to the young Hannibal, who had been made to swear eternal hatred to Rome by his father Hamilcar. By skilful policy, in peace and war, Hannibal soon became master of Spain, and, capturing Saguntum, a city friendly to the Romans, with its spoils he bribed the Carthaginian senate to accept war from the embassy sent to complain of his aggressions. How he passed the Ebro, in spite of Rome, crossed the Pyrenees, traversed Gaul, overcoming all barbarian opposition, and how he surmounted awful dangers and difficulties in crossing the Alps and entering Italy, was well described by the lecturer, with many interesting details. With a greatly reduced army, in destitute condition, he nevertheless entered upon a war

without parallel in ancient history—well termed “the war of Hannibal.” He speedily made friends with the Gauls, ever ready to attack Rome, hated for her aggressive rule, and enlarged and revived his army. His generalship was soon made apparent, in 217, in his defeat of the Consul Publius Scipio, who expected to crush him at once in a sharp skirmish at the river Ticinus; and in a far greater victory, on the plain of the river Trebia, over the Consul Sempronius, to which a well-planned ambush greatly contributed. He continued his advance into Italy, crossing the Apennines, and making a perilous journey in dangerous morasses. At length he fell in with the brave and rash Flaminius, a Consul who, though elected amid evil omens, did not flinch from duty when dispatched by the Senate in search of the Carthaginians; and who died a soldier’s death amid his army, nearly all exterminated amid the defiles of the lake Trasimene, where they were shut up by Hannibal. Flaminius, although not a great General, was the worthiest Roman of his time, and his memory was unjustly blackened by his political enemies. The lecture was well illustrated by large maps and plans of the battles.

Dr. R. Liebreich will give a discourse on the Deterioration of Oil Paintings on Friday next, March 1.

Professor Goldwin Smith will give a discourse on the Influences of Geographical Circumstances on Political Character at the evening meeting on Friday, March 8.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF SLIGO.

The Most Honourable Hester Catherine, Dowager Marchioness of Sligo, and heiress presumptive to the modern earldom of Clanricarde, died on the 17th inst. Her Ladyship was elder daughter of John Thomas, thirteenth Earl of Clanricarde, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, on which last named lady an earldom of Clanricarde was conferred in 1800, with limitation in default of male issue to her daughters in succession. The Dowager Lady Sligo was born Jan. 16, 1800, and was married, March 4, 1816, to Howe Peter, second Marquis of Sligo, by whom she had issue George John, present Marquis of Sligo, and several other children.

MR. THOMAS CHITTY.

Mr. Thomas Chitty, the well-known Special Pleader, died recently, in his seventy-seventh year. He belonged to a family pre-eminently distinguished in the legal profession; and, although he himself was never called to the Bar, he had, as a pleader and as a teacher, the most extensive and successful practice. Amongst his former pupils were the present Lord Chancellor, Lord O’Hagan, the late Chief Justice Whiteside, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Quain, and Sir James Hannan. He was editor of “Chitty’s Practice” and “Burn’s Justice of the Peace,” highly considered handbooks in his profession. His son, Mr. Joseph Chitty, Q.C., holds a leading position at the Bar of the Rolls Court. The late Mr. Thomas Chitty was for upwards of sixty years engaged in his laborious avocations, and was held in the highest esteem by members of the Bench and the Bar.

The deaths are also announced of—

Colonel Charles Edward Taylor, late H.M. Indian Army, at Richmond, aged fifty-four.

Admiral Brunswick Lowther Popham, on the 7th inst., at Cardean, near Meigle, Forfarshire, in his seventy-third year.

Captain Lucius Curtis Bailey, R.N., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., late of The Priory, Fulham, on the 6th inst., at Weymouth.

John James Lecky, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Ballykealy, in the county of Carlow—High Sheriff 1828—on the 1st inst.

The Rev. William Hutchison, M.A., Rural Dean, Rector of Checkley, near Cheadle, Staffordshire, on the 10th inst., aged seventy-eight.

Lieutenant-General William Robert Haliday, on the 12th inst., in Hanover-square. He was formerly in the 30th Regiment, and became Lieutenant-General in 1877.

Major George Nugent, of Castle Rickard, in the county of Meath, and Clonfina Lodge, Leamington, late of the 2nd Queen’s Bays, on the 10th inst., aged eighty-four.

Henry Rogers, Esq., grandson of Daniel Rogers, Esq., of Wassell Grove, Hagley, and grandnephew of Samuel Rogers, the poet, on the 6th inst., at Hagley, Worcestershire.

Lady Elizabeth Pringle, widow of Sir John Pringle, Bart., of Langton, Dunse. She was the eldest daughter of John, first Marquis of Breadalbane, and married (as his second wife), in 1831, Sir John Pringle, Bart., who died in 1869.

Henry Thoby Princep, Esq., formerly a member of the Indian Council and a director of the East India Company, on the 11th inst., at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, in his eighty-sixth year. He sat in Parliament for Harwich in 1851.

Honoraria Anastasia, Lady Hamilton Chichester, widow of Lord Hamilton John Chichester (son of George Augustus, second Marquis of Donegal, K.P.), who died in 1854, and sister of Joseph Henry, late Lord Wallscourt, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-eight.

Henrietta Cecilia, Lady Sandford, widow of Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, and only daughter of Robert Charnock, Esq., on the 12th inst. Lady Sandford’s eldest son, Sir Francis Richard John Sandford, was Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862, and subsequently Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mrs. Jermyn Pratt, on the 5th inst., at 54, Chester-square, aged fifty-four years. She was the fourth daughter of the late Right Rev. George Murray, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester, by his wife, Lady Sarah Maria, daughter of Robert Auriol, ninth Earl of Kinnoull. She married, May 4, 1847, the Rev. Jermyn Pratt, of Ryston Hall, Norfolk, who died on May 15, 1867, by whom she leaves a family of three sons and four daughters.

The Court of Common Pleas has struck off the rolls the name of Mr. T. Laxton, a solicitor, of Stamford, who had been convicted for obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., has resigned his seat at the council of the Home-Rule League, assigning as his reason that it would be impossible for him to attend the meetings of that council, which are held in Dublin.

The number of boys to be entered in the Royal naval training-ships this year is 2700, who will be distributed as follows:—At Portsmouth, 530; Portland, 420; Plymouth, 1370; and Falmouth, 380. The total number of boys to be borne in the Navy will be 6300.

The Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture discussed last Saturday the County Government Bill, and resolved that, while approving generally of the scope and aims of the bill, and the powers to be conferred on the proposed boards, it thought that a much better machinery for constituting the boards might be created.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word “Chess” written on the envelope.

J T (Eton).—Please examine the following variation in your revised position—I. R to Q 4th (ch); 2. Q to Q 6th (ch); 3. Q to Q Kt 4th (ch), and 4. Queen mates.

Pao Bo (Dublin).—Mr. Loyd has published many fine problems. To which of them do you refer? Your solution of the Indian problem is correct.

F E K (Bayswater).—We are always glad to assist our readers to a full comprehension of the problems we publish. You will find your objection referred to in a note below.

J C (Hull).—The problem seems hastily constructed, and is, in our judgment, much below the standard of your previous compositions.

E P (Fairfield).—Black’s fifth move was inferior to the usual one, B to Kt 2nd.

J D S (Keworth).—Long’s “Key to the Chess Openings” and Wormald’s “Chess Openings,” and when you have become familiar with these you can study the German Handbook, which is intended for advanced players only.

W A S (Middlesboro).—The law upon the point is that—“In any series of games between the same players at one sitting each shall have the move alternately in all the games, whether won or drawn.”

H Boom (Bellingswold).—We are overpowered by the courtesy of your postal card. Surely a problem is not necessarily impossible of solution because you have failed in the attempt to solve it. See the solution below.

PROBLEM NO. 1770.—N. Rumbelow (Fakenham) may rest assured that there is no second edition to this problem. White plays 1. B takes Q. Black’s best reply is 1. R to K Kt 2nd; and if 2. R takes Kt, then 2. P takes Q. Kt P, when the Bishop can be interposed in answer to B takes R (ch)—11. F E K (Bayswater), after the moves 1. B to K 8th, Q to Q B sq.; 2. R takes R, Q takes R, will play 3. R to K B 7th, he will find he has discovered checkmate.—The Club Atheneum (Athens) have overlooked that after 1. R takes R, Q to K Kt 2nd; 2. R to K B sq., Black can play 2. P takes R, queening, when there is no mate next move.—It is not surprising that some of our numerous correspondents should be puzzled by the variety of plausible attack and the rare subtlety of the defences so happily combined in this remarkable composition.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1771 received from H. Beurmann, Roussin, B Lewy, R H Brooks, W H Mackett, E Burkhardt, and Paolo Boi.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1772 received from H. Beurmann, A Little Boy, E L G. Irishman, B Lewy, H M Prideaux, W F Payne, Ryecroft, and Jane N. (Utrecht).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1773 received from Capt. R Ingersoll, L Sharswood, J Barnes, A Ellmaker, J Reed, W J C, E Lewis, R B S, W F Pettit, Curiosa, S R, T Greenbank, C J G, C Elmore, R T King, Dorothy, R Robson, W Lee, J Wontone, P Hampton, A R G, T R Young, H Burgher, Simplex, W Nelson, Triton, Leonora and Leon, Only Jones, B R Stone, Paul’s Roost, B Williams, S Western, Liz, G Fosbrooke, Americaine, D Leslie, A Mackenzie, Mechanic, T Edgar, N E D, J F Spiers, S J E, W C Dutton, M Rawling, S Threlfall, J Worsley, Black Knight, Robin Gray, Tippet, A Scot, R Schofield, W Alston, J Lyndford, W Hope, H Brewster, R Roughhead, C Hallowell, L of Truro, B Parkinson, L Burnett, N Brock, G Wright, Oriana, Hugh Wilson, Lammans, Emile Frau, S B S, G J Gresham, R H Brooks, Dr F St, H M Prideaux, E P Villiamy, J de Honsteyn, W F Payne, N Rumbelow, J Thursby, and E H H V.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1772.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

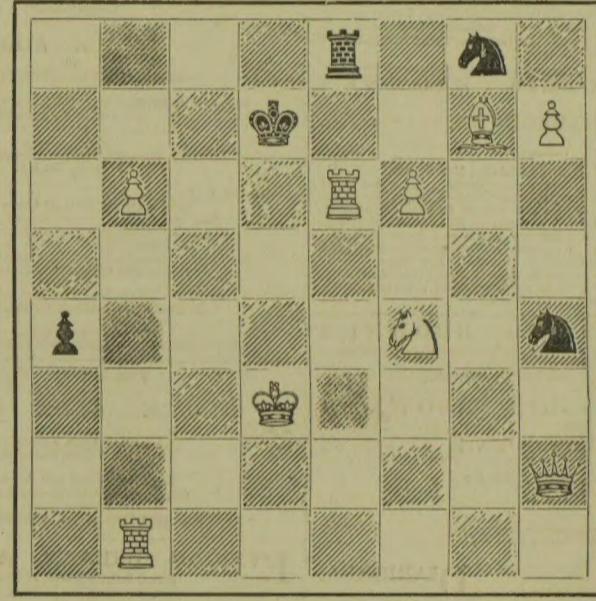
1. B to Q sq Any move 2. Mates accordingly.

Note.—This problem cannot be solved, as many of our correspondents have supposed, by 1. R to Kt 8th, or 1. K takes Kt, because of Black’s reply, 1. Q to K Kt 7th; 1. K to K 7th, is met by Q to K 5th (ch); and to 1. B takes Kt, Black replies with Q to B 8th.

PROBLEM NO. 1775.

By P. S. SHENELE.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

An offhand Skirmish in which Mr. W. N. POTTER yields the odds of K Kt to a promising Amateur.—(Remove White’s K Kt from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. L.) WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. L.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 16. P to Q Kt 3rd

2. P to Q 4th P takes P 17. Q to Q 2nd

3. B to Q B 4th B to B 4th 18. If 16. R to R sq, White can continue with

4. B takes P (ch) K takes B 17. Q to R 6th (ch) K to Kt sq

5. Q to R 5th (ch) P to Kt 3rd 18. B takes Kt R takes B

6. Q takes B Kt to Q B 3rd 19. R takes R B to B 2nd

7. Q to R 3rd P to Q 3rd 20. Q R to K B sq R to K sq

8. Castles B to K 3rd 21. Q R to B 4th Q to K 2nd

9. P to K B 4th K to Kt 2nd 22. Kt to B 3rd Kt takes Kt (ch)

10. P to B 5th B to B 5th 23. P takes Kt Kt takes Kt (ch)

11. R to B 2nd Kt to B 3rd and Black resigned, because if, now, 23. R to K B sq, White plays 24. R to R 4th, and wins easily; and if Q to B sq, then follows 21. R takes P (ch), B takes R; 25. R takes Q, with a won game.

This move is safe enough, perhaps, if Black plays very carefully afterwards; it is, however, inferior to K to K B 3rd.

4. B takes P (ch) K takes B 14. Q to R 6th (ch) K to Kt sq

5. Q to R 5th (ch) P to Kt 3rd 15. Q to K 2nd Kt takes Kt (ch)

6. Q takes B Kt to Q B 3rd 16. Kt to B 3rd Kt takes Kt (ch)

7. Q to R 3rd P to Q 3rd 17. Q to R 6th (ch) K to Kt sq

8. Castles B to K 3rd 18. B takes Kt R takes B

9. P to K B 4th K to Kt 2nd 19. R takes R B to B 2nd

10. P to B 5th B to B 5th 20. Q R to K B sq R to K sq

11. R to B 2nd Kt to B 3rd 21. Kt to K 4th B to B 5th

12. Kt to K 3rd Kt takes B 22. Q R to B 5th R to R 3rd

13. R P takes Kt P to R 3rd 23. Kt to B 5th Kt to Q 6th

14. P to B 3rd Q to Q 2nd 24. B takes P P takes B

15. P to Kt 4th P to Q 5th 25. Kt to B 6th (ch) R takes Kt

16. R to K sq B to K 2nd 26. P takes R B takes P

17. Kt to K 3rd Kt takes Kt (ch) 27. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt 2nd

18. Kt to Q R 3rd Kt takes Kt (ch) 28. Kt to B 5th (ch) K to Kt sq

19. R to K 2nd Kt takes Kt (ch) 29. R to K 4th

20. Kt to Q R 3rd Kt takes Kt (ch) and Black resigned.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

A Game played recently between M. SOLOTOFF, the best player in Moscow, and another Amateur.—(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (M. S.) BLACK (M. D.) WHITE (M. S.) BLACK (M. D.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 17. B to K 3rd Kt to Q 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd 18. Q to R 4th P to Q R 4th

3. B to Kt 5th P to Q R 3rd 19. P to R 3rd P to R 5th

4. B to R 4th Kt to B 3rd 20. Kt to Q 2nd Kt to Kt 5th

5. Castles Kt takes P 21. K Kt to K 4th B to B 5th

6. P to Q 4th P to Q Kt 4th 22. Q R to R 5th R to R 3rd

7. B to Kt 3rd P to Q 4th 23. Kt to B 5th Kt to Q 6th

8. P takes P K to B 3rd 24. B takes P P takes B

9. Q Kt to Q 2nd Kt to B 4th 25. Kt to B 6th (ch) R takes Kt

10. R to K sq B to K 2nd 26. P takes R B takes P

11. Kt to B sq Castles 27. Kt takes P (ch) K to Kt 2nd

12. Kt to Kt 3rd Kt takes B 28. Kt to B 5th (ch) K to Kt sq

13. R P takes Kt P to R 3rd 29. R to K 4th

14. P to B 3rd Q to Q 2nd

15. P to Kt 4th P to Q 5th

16. P takes P Kt takes Kt P

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The practice of chess sans voir, or as it is commonly called “blindfold chess,” has been familiarised to the English public by the periodical exhibitions of Mr. Blackburne in London and in the provinces, but displays of the kind are unusual among our neighbours across the Channel. It was probably due in a great measure to the rarity of their occurrence that, notwithstanding the charge of an admission-fee which would have been prohibitory in this country—10/-—over three hundred persons attended on the 10th inst. at Demarelay’s, in Paris, to witness a “blindfold” performance by the famous Hungarian chessplayer, M Rosenthal. The blindfold player was opposed on the occasion by MM

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. Browne (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to. See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—A Liquid Medicine which assures pain of every kind, affords a calm and refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the Nervous System when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—COLDS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1868.

"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular if it did not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

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"We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not attainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives that it leaves no unpleasant after-effects."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CROUP and DIPHTHERIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—is the great specific for

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY Remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states:—"Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

THE WAR.—The "Times," Aug. 12, 1877.

"From our Correspondent with the Russian Army.—Okoum, July 25.—The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian camp was dreadful. I myself acquired a reputation as a doctor, owing to my being provided with a small bottle of Chlorodyne, with which I effected miraculous cures."

THE WAR.—The "Standard," Aug. 12.—The climate in Shumla, and, in fact, in all towns in this country, seems fever laden. Quinine and Chlorodyne are consequently at a premium."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, PALPITATION, SPASMS, HYSTERIA, COLIC.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—is the true palliative in

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE.

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